The New-York Times.

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PHYSICIANS,

PRIVATE FAMILIES

AND

[illegible]

...ing my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the ...host Gin for medical purposes—became fully ...throughout this country, I have been con... solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large ...ers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am and have been doing with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal and give my certificate guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the pressing requests, but found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous year were good.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French Brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure Brandy and Wines. These favoring circumstances enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have consented to import Cognac Brandy and Wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and makers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered in the case of my Schnapps, before it attained its present proud predminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. Many difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "Brandy" made from poisonous compounds, their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and of course speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of Brandy. I shall do so in spite of all opposition—even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "Brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts for the ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "Brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The Brandy imported by me I will bottle, and seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my Brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best Brandy manufacturers in France, with those who have a world-wide renown as the first Brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their Brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons to cover the vile impositions.

I shall also import the best and purest Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the importing liquor and wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I am now placing my Brandy and Wines for sale with all the druggists, apothecaries and country merchants in the United States, so that physicians and private families will find no difficulty in procuring a genuine Brandy and Wine for medicinal use.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

From the Sunday Courier.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

WHEN UDOLPHO WOLFE commenced to import his SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as GIN is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which PURE BRANDY or WHISKY would be preferable; and GENUINE WINE is needed for invalids, females, and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent.

From the Sunday Mercury.

In the way of liquor, *pure*, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases that flesh is heir to; and, as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in this and other countries, are rank *poisons*, more terrible in their slow undermining of health and reason than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the *pure* article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some *responsible* man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of *importing pure Brandy*, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-st., has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from FOUR OF THE MOST EMINENT FIRMS IN FRANCE, their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. WOLFE is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse.

From the New-York Dispatch.

There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, etc., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that *delirium tremens* was a rare disease fifty or seventy five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liqurs do not create a thirst for drink.

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-st., whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved! However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when "Wolfe's Cognac Brandy," like his "Schiedam Schnapps," shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation Brandy—out of the market.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Prospects of the McLane Treaty.

An Army of Occupation to Enter the Northern States.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

It was determined in the Cabinet, on Tuesday last, to order Col. FAUNTLEROY to march United States troops into Chihuahua for the protection of American citizens against outlaws from Durango; but the order has not yet been issued. It may be in consequence of the absence of Secretary FLOYD from the Department. The following highly interesting letter, received yesterday by Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, from a distinguished citizen of El Paso, will explain the necessity for the determination arrived at by the Cabinet.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 29.

MY DEAR MAJOR: By return express to Chihuahua I advised Governor MUÑOZ, in event he could not hold Chihuahua, to fall back on the Rio Grande, bringing with him the Congress and all the civil officers, and to take post in El Paso in front of this place, where a strong force of American volunteers, and no doubt of United States troops, could be organized, with which the Governor could return to his capital, and drive the insurgent Church Party out of the State. I also said to the Governor, that if he would make formal application through the Chihuahua United States Consul for United States troops, I would proceed to Santa Fé with such application, and endeavor to induce Col. FAUNTLEROY to take prompt action in the case, and anticipate authority from the President to do so. I have fully arranged with the authorities of El Paso to the effect that they will ask for United States troops to occupy that town, and Guadalupe and San Ignacio, should such occupation be deemed necessary to protect Americans and their property in those towns. I expect by the next mail from Santa Fé, due here in five days, that orders will come from Col. FAUNTLEROY for the troops at Fort Bliss to occupy the above towns, when the Mexican authorities ask that it may be done. I have no doubt such occupation will be necessary—perhaps, indeed, before we can hear from Santa Fé, as at any moment news may reach here that Chihuahua is taken, and the next hour may witness, in the towns on the other side of the river, the utmost disorder and injury to Americans, and their property spoliated beyond redress or remedy. I trust the President has lost no time in taking measures for our safety. Yours, &c.

It will thus be seen that we are becoming every day more and more involved in Mexican difficulties, and Senators who hesitate to sanction the McLane Treaty, lest it should lead to a collision, may discover from the above that the treaty alone can save us from interminable complications. It is said that three thousand Americans are before this time in Sonora, and in possession of the Government of that State.

Major DANIEL MCCLURE, Paymaster, is ordered to pay the troops along the Rio Grande, and Major CHILTON to pay them at Camp Cooper. Capt. OAKES, of the Second Cavalry, is ordered to the command of Fort Inge with Company C. Lieut ROYAL, of the Second Cavalry, will leave a sergeant and nineteen privates, and proceed with the rest of his command to Fort Inge, turn them over to Capt. OAKES, and return to Camp Lawson.

No intelligence has been received here relative to MIRAMON's moving towards Vera Cruz with any force. The recent publications of Liberal successes in Mexico are fully corroborated, not only by official advices received here, but by several reliable parties who have arrived direct from Mexico.

The Administration has not the slightest idea of issuing instructions, landing troops, &c., at Vera Cruz, or having anything to do with MIRAMON guarantees.

This is in contradiction of the *Tribune's* telegraphic dispatch of Saturday, which has no foundation in truth.

So far as the Mexican Treaty is concerned, the probability is that when the time for voting comes, the twenty-five Republican Senators will be more anxious to appear as its friends than as its enemies.

Q.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

EFFECT OF THE PUBLICATION IN THE TIMES—THE HERALD'S DESPERATION AND DRIVEL—CHANCES OF RATIFICATION, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 17, 1860.

Since the appearance of the Mexican Treaty in full in the TIMES, and the consequent discussion of its merits, tending decidedly in favor of ratification, the various and secret elements of opposition to the measure which are lurking about the Capitol have been roused to active exertion. To such an extent is this opposition manifesting itself here by means of printed and written documents sent to Senators and other public men through the Post-office, by a willful perversion of facts and the deliberate fabrication of statements relative to Mexican affairs and the Mexican Treaty, telegraphed and written to the Press throughout the country, that your correspondent is induced to give you a chapter on the subject.

The following telegraphic report appeared in the New-York papers of the 16th inst.:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

The schooner *Star* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates to the 10th inst. MIRAMON left the City of Mexico on the 6th for Vera Cruz with 5,000 men, and his advance guard was reported to be at National Bridge. Vera Cruz had been declared in a state of siege. The *Saratoga* was at Vera Cruz.

The greater portion of the above is known to be a thorough fabrication. A five days passage from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans by a schooner at this season, has never been known. The *Star* doubtless sailed on the 8th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing dates only four days later than those received *vid* Havana. Those who are so earnestly hoping for the destruction of the Liberals at Vera Cruz by an army under MIRAMON, are doomed to disappointment. That General will never again appear before the walls of the Mexican seaport with an army—he may do so as a refugee; and amid the distracting elements that now surround him in the City of Mexico, he is solely intent on devising ways and means to escape from the country.

The following is from the *Herald* of this morning:

"The document which was published a day or two ago in the columns of one of your New-York contemporaries, purporting to be a treaty between Mexico and the United States, is a fabrication. No such treaty has been signed. Your enterprising contemporary must be hard up for news when he is thus driven to invent it.

Information has been received here from a reliable source that the Juarez Government have accepted the proposition recently submitted to them by a responsible Company representing several thousand Americans, accepting their aid and ceding to them large landed interests in several of the Mexican States.

This intelligence was received by a number of Senators, and if it should prove true the treaty will be defeated, and the Mexican question will assume new and important features as far as the United States is concerned."

This announcement in the *Herald* that the Mexican Treaty, published in the TIMES, was a *bogus* treaty, got up by that paper for the occasion, proved a fund of great merriment here as well as astonishment that the reporter should so stultify himself by a barefaced contradiction of what every one here, at all intimate with public men, knows to be true. The additional remarks under the head of "Aid for Mexico—The Mexican Treaty," are totally without foundation in fact. Instead of information having been received here from a reliable source that the Juarez Government have accepted a proposition to receive aid from American volunteers, &c., precisely the contrary is the state of the case. This statement enables me to expose one secret element of opposition to the Mexican Liberals and the Mexican Treaty. There are large associations in the United States, banded together, ostensibly to take up lands in Mexico and colonize; but the real object of these associations is to get large numbers of their members into Mexico with arms, and then their filibustering plans would suddenly be developed. They have had their agents constantly going back and forth between Mexico and the United States for the past year; they have made every species of proposition to the Mexican Government and to the Juarez Government, and instead of receiving any encouragement, *they have met with a flat refusal from both Governments*, every Mexican in the country, from high to low, well knowing that bands of irresponsible American volunteers in their country would make it a worse hell than it is at present. If the American people, or any portion thereof, believe the Mexicans will consent to receive aid from American volunteers under any circumstances, or that they will demand aid from the regular United States army, so long as a hope remains, and one solitary regiment capable of bearing arms can be raised in the country, they entirely mistake the character of that people.

Now, in the midst of the plans of those parties of Americans who are so anxious to get into Mexico with arms, comes the treaty with Mexico, which, if ratified, at once and forever destroys their hopes, and the hopes of all filibusters in all time to come. It is very natural, therefore, that the filibustering element should oppose the Mexican Treaty, and this it is doing with all its might; and this very important fact is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the ratification of the treaty that can be brought forward.

The filibuster element is at work with the lobby that has not had its grog bills paid for the last six months, and it manages to get such fabricated statements as that quoted from the *Herald* telegraphed all over the country.

Your space will not admit the publication of the daily attacks upon the Mexican Treaty by the correspondent of the *Tribune*. The early and malignant denunciation of the Liberal cause in Mexico and of the McLane Treaty, followed as it now is by the daily crack of the whip of that journal over Republican Senators, and by the most unwarrantable and uncalled-for statements, evidently design to commit them and their party irrevocably against the treaty, and give it no chance, is producing an effect directly contrary to the expectation and desire of the narrow-minded and Anti-Republican *Tribune*. Your correspondent heard one leading Republican Senator say, a day or two since, with honest emphasis, "*I wish the Tribune was sunk.*" Republican Senators, and the Republican Party generally, about the National Capitol, do not thank the *Tribune* for its early commitment of the Party throughout the country, as opposed to the Mexican Treaty, since, according to the signs of the times, these same Republican Senators will, at an early day, evince their determination to extricate themselves and their party from any such foolish and ruinous commitment.

Without being able to tell you precisely what the views of the Republican Senators may be relative to the treaty, or presuming to state that they will vote for or against it, in advance of their own determination,—in fact, on that point, I can remark with truth that many of them are resolved to have it fully discussed, with the fixed purpose of ascertaining its merits, and of voting for it if they deem it a safe and beneficial measure to the country, which at present they are disposed to believe it is. By personal interviews between numerous representatives of the great commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country, and the leading politicians here, and by letters from all quarters, a silent yet powerful influence is brought to bear in favor of the treaty which will over-ride all contemptible lobby, newspaper reporter, partisan, filibuster, or other illegitimate interests.

THE TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

THE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER RANCHERO—PARTICULARS OF THE SUBSEQUENT AFFRAY.

An extra from the office of the Brownsville *Flag*, dated the 5th inst., contains the following particulars of the attack upon the steamer *Ranchero*, the announcement of which has already been telegraphed from New-Orleans:

"Late last night two couriers, T. N. STRATHORN and NAT. WHITE, arrived from the steamer *Ranchero*, with dispatches for Major HEITZELMAN, U. S. A., from Col. FORD, commanding the Rangers, and Lieut. LANGDON, U. S. A., and a letter to Capt. KENEDY from EDWARD DOWNEY, Esq., written at the instance of Capt. MARTIN, of the *Ranchero*, which contain the startling information that the steamer was attacked at a place called the Balsa, thirty-six miles above this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday, by Mexicans from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande—over which none have been surprised, since it was known that the *Ranchero* had a valuable freight, and was unprepared to withstand an attack from any considerable force.

Col. FORD and Capt. LITTLETON, who left this place with their companies on Thursday last, arrived opposite the steamer almost at the instant of the attack, where they met Major TOBIN and Capt. TOMLINSON, with their forces, who had been the means, says Mr. DOWNEY in his letter, of protecting the boat on her trip down from Rio Grande City. Shots were exchanged between the Rangers and the Mexicans, during which, Col. FORD says, "one of my men was mortally wounded;" and finding that the steamer could not be protected otherwise, he says, "I have determined to cross the river."

Mr. STRATHORN, of Capt. FORD's command, gives the following additional particulars:

Upon the landing of the Rangers on the left bank of the river, who had been compelled to cross under a fire from the enemy, a severe conflict ensued; the Rangers slowly advancing, until the enemy made a stand about three-fourths of a mile above the boat, on the bank of the river, at which place an active engagement took place, and lasted without intermission for three-quarters of an hour, during which time a messenger arrived and called to the guard on this side for an immediate supply of Sharpe's rifle cartridges, which were at once crossed over to him in the steamer's small-boat; he also brought a dispatch from Col. FORD, directing the steamer to ascend the river for the purpose of bringing her cannon to bear upon the enemy, who, the courier said, were strongly "forted up" near the river bank. A few minutes before the courier left the firing had ceased; from what cause is unknown, but we suspect Col. FORD had fallen back to await the arrival of steamer with the cannon.

Since the receipt of this information the most intense excitement has prevailed on both sides of the river, and the war feeling has been raised to a higher pitch than ever. We are assured that the authorities of Matamoras have sent out, since 11 o'clock last night, two or three armed parties; whilst Col. LOCKRIDGE, who was upon the eve of departure for New-Orleans, feeling that his services might be needed, started in company with some twenty-five more volunteers, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, up the river; so that, from all appearances, the ball is open and a war has really commenced.

The purser of the *Arizona*, which brought this news to New-Orleans, informs the *Delta* that, on the 7th inst., an express arrived at Brownsville, who stated that CORTINAS had again crossed over to the American side of the river, followed by FORD; and that he robbed the mail-rider from Rio Grande City of all the money he had, and let him pass. The expressman also stated that CORTINAS was about thirty miles above Brownsville with three companies.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 17.

Brownsville, Texas, advices to the 9th inst. are received. Important unpublished disclosures had been made as to the complicity of the Mexican authorities with CORTINAS, which, it was believed, would decide the question of war.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHIHUAHUA.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 19.

Mr. MCMANUS and Mr. JAMES P. HICKMAN, Americans, who have just arrived in this City from Chihuahua, confirm the intelligence recently received by Major PHELPS, of Washington. They report a most deplorable condition of affairs in the State. Not only the American, but the entire foreign population, have been expelled from the country and their property confiscated. The State is now being overrun by a considerable force of the Church party under DOMINGO COSEN, united with two hundred desperadoes pardoned out of prison by MIRAMON. A desperate battle had taken place on the plains of Talamanty on the 18th. The Liberals were defeated with the loss of forty-five men. The authorities of the capital, in conjunction with the Americans, had sent to Fort Davis for United States troops; but, receiving no relief, the Americans left the city, leaving a million of dollars worth of property to the mercies of the robbers. COSEN, at the head of one thousand men, was marching on the capital. The Liberals were friendly to the Americans, but were totally unable to afford them any protection.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF MIRAMON UPON VERA CRUZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Vera Cruz mails of the 10th are to hand. MIRAMON's army, on its way to that city, consisted of 6,000 men, with 52 pieces of artillery. JUAREZ's force consisted of 5,000 men, with 250 pieces of heavy artillery. Active preparations were being made by the latter for the defence of the city.

[The above dispatch is probably of the same bogus character as that denounced by our correspondent at Washington. There is no vessel we now know of that is authorized to transport the mails from Mexico.—ED. TIMES.]

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE, published by WILLIAM L. JONES, of No. 102 Sixth-avenue, is a very neat little serial of 32 pages, which has just entered its second year, and is designed for the amusement and instruction of children. It contains some very interesting papers on needle-work, and has a chapter on chess for the boys. The work is prettily illustrated and will prove an acceptable little work for the young folks. It is mailed for the very low price of seventy-five cents a year.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia and the Borussia.

Defeat of the British Ministry in the Commons.

Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

POSITION OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool at 4:30 P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived here on Saturday.

The screw steamship *Borussia*, Capt. N. TRAUTMANN, from Southampton on the same day, reached this port yesterday.

The *Hungarian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 5:40 A. M. on the 2d inst.

The *Vigo* takes the place of the *Glasgow*, and would sail for New-York on the 8th inst..

The *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 4th inst.

A deputation from Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Belfast and Gloucester, on the proposed exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war, had an interview with Viscount PALMERSTON on the evening of the 3d of February. Lord PALMERSTON said that he would not flatter the deputation by professing to agree with them. He considered that the very existence of this country depended on its possessing the command of the seas, and *that it was necessary for that object to retain the power of seizing the ships, and especially the seamen navigating the ships, of foreign Powers.* War was an enormous evil, but still it was sometimes necessary to go to war in self-defence; and a naval Power like England ought not to surrender any means of weakening her enemies at sea. If we did not seize their seamen on board their merchant vessels, we should have to fight them on board their ships of war. He denied that private property was spared in war on land any more than in war at sea. On the contrary, armies in an enemy's country took whatever they wanted or desired without the slightest regard to the rights of property, as we should find to our cost if a hostile army should ever succeed in landing in this country.

An overland route for telegraphic communication with America has been proposed in France, making use of the existing lines from London to Dresden, and from thence entering the Russian Empire, and passing through Moscow and Kasan. Then crossing the Ural Mountains to Yakoutsk, and on to the Behring Strait, crossing this, and passing through Russian America to Canada and the United States.

FRANCE.

Revival of Party—State of the Roman Question—The Final Issue between the Papacy and Civilization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

France offers at the present moment a curious and instructive spectacle to the politician. On the one hand we see a revival of those old parties and old hatreds which have convulsed the country under all *régimes*, and on the other, the Emperor NAPOLEON, standing almost alone, calm, and unmoved by the tumult about him, following steadily the policy he has traced out as the best for France and for his dynasty. At your distance you can have no conception of the violence of the Romanists and the Protectionists, and of those old parties whose hate proceeds from an older and bitterer source, and who range themselves under one or the other of these banners in order to obtain more liberty of speech. These two questions have in fact permitted to come to the surface all the private griefs that have lain smouldering since the *coup d'état* of 1851; and now, to hear certain alarmists talk, France is on the eve of a conflagration, the country is on the verge of ruin.

The partisans of protection are holding secret caucuses. In order to organize resistance in the Legislature, they are signing petitions to the Senate; they have employed able lawyers to draw up opinions against the legality of the new tariff, decreed as they say without previous examination, and they threaten to close their manufactories and to turn their workmen loose upon the State.

The ultramontane section of the Church, always characterized by the violence of its opinions and the vehemence of its opposition, is also organizing against the Government. The suppression of the *Univers* and the "warning" given to the *Correspondant*, the two leaders of this politico-religious crusade against the Government, will not break up the organization, as was hoped; it will render its attacks less open but more implacable, more imbued with the spirit of the epoch which opposed the rack and the stake to differences of opinion.

The fact is, this Papal question has revived a spirit in the Church which would be alarming if we did not know that a large proportion of the country has become too civilized to fall back again into the struggles and practices of the dark ages. Since the appearance of the pamphlet entitled *The Pope and the Congress*, six weeks ago, one hundred and twenty other pamphlets have issued from the Press of Paris, seventy-five of which are devoted exclusively to the Roman question, the balance to the general question of Italy. In this *melée* of words and of impure passions, the Almighty has been attacked as one would not attack a policeman, and defended as one would not defend a burglar. M. VEUILLOT, in the *Univers*, now happily suppressed, was the leader in this war of words. Through it all pierces the ears of infidelity; for, notwithstanding the whole Church is convulsed to its very centre, it is not the spiritual concerns of the Church, it is not the Christian religion, it is not the interests of the Almighty, nor in fine the Almighty himself, which occupies attention, so much as the secular power of the Church, and the privilege to continue at Rome a political despotism which is a disgrace to the age in which we live. In the struggle the Almighty is but a secondary interest; he is treated as if totally insensible to the respect or even the politeness of his creatures. A dying Frenchman takes off his hat to Death; why may he not, while living, speak politely of his Maker?

What is more curious than all, the Ultramontanes are in mourning for prohibition, the Prohibitionists for the Pope! It is in its character, however, literally a coalition of the dead, for in its ranks are found everything that is decrepid, everything that is fossil—in other words, a combination of past greatness. The Legitimists, with M. VILLEMAIN at their head, bring to the coalition their legitimist prejudices, their hatred of everything that is born of the people and which looks like progress; the ultramontane clergy bring their passion, their intolerance, their love of intrigue and universal domination; the Orleanists bring the bitter souvenirs of their late fall; the Prohibitionists the ardor and the energy of a powerful monopoly menaced with a speedy death. In this combination of dissimilar elements there appears at first sight no homogeneity but in a common opposition to a common enemy; but there is besides this a sentiment of caste and of exclusion, of domination and of privilege, common to them all, and it is this common lien which unites the mass in a solid opposition against the Emperor and his policy.

The encyclical letter of the Pope only adds another element to the strife. This letter is said to have been drawn up by the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI in secret conclave, and by them sent to the *Univers* at Paris, in whose columns it was first seen by the Emperor NAPOLEON. By an encyclical letter we generally understand an address from the Pope to his cardinals and bishops, in which is made known the opinion of his Holiness on some point of Catholic dogma or of ecclesiastical discipline. But the present document, deprived of its exhortations "to implore the help of God, of the Immaculate Conception, and of Sts. Peter and Paul," falls at once to the level of a political manifesto.

In this character what is its value? Just this: It is an appeal to the angry passions of the clergy and the Church against the policy of NAPOLEON in Italy. It is an appeal to war from the Vicar of a God of peace and of concord, of pardon and of moderation. It is a call for the intervention of brute force, of fire and chains, of the sword and the scaffold, in support of the blasting and insufferable political rule of the priesthood. It is a pontifical anathema hurled against a long-suffering and patient people, who have at last determined to shake off the crushing despotism of Rome.

Worse than all, his Holiness in this letter makes common cause with Austria and her satellites, the deposed Grand Dukes of Central Italy. He dares to tell NAPOLEON and the world that the prosperity of the holy Catholic religion is closely allied with "the men," to use an expression of M. GRANDGUILLOT, "who retreated from Solferino in the baggage-wagons of Austria." Austria herself is taken under the protection of the Holy See, and yet there is a strong party in France who sustain the Pope and his letter, and who second his unholy cry for a war against civilization and progress. This cry addresses itself as well to the subjects of LOUIS NAPOLEON; it is as much an appeal to revolt in France as ever emanated from a revolutionary Club. His Holiness teaches the clergy in this letter "to inflame every day more and more the faithful confided to their care." What, in effect, is this but an appeal to sedition and revolt?

This encyclical letter of his Holiness creates for the Emperor NAPOLEON a new position. He now stands disengaged from all personal engagements toward PIUS IX., and thus finds his Italian policy disembarrassed of one of its deadweights. If the French troops are not now withdrawn from Rome, it will be from other motives than that of personal regard for the Pontifical Government.

The first effect of this encyclical letter has been to hasten the movement toward the annexation of his Holiness' dominions in Central Italy to Piedmont. We learn to-day that the Governments of France and England have each sent a note to that of Piedmont, giving their consent to the annexation of Central Italy in the manner pointed out by M. DE CAVOUR in his late circular. The note was not a joint one, for two reasons: In the first place, the British Cabinet does not wish to be bound in its alliance with France by a written treaty; and in the second place, there is a difference between the two Governments as to the mode in which the people of Central Italy shall decide their choice, France preferring universal suffrage, and England a property qualification vote. Piedmont, of course, will decide this point, and neither France nor England will demur to the decision. Thus has the violence and the intemperate language of the Roman Government hastened its own downfall, as far as concerns its temporal power; for, Piedmont once aggrandized by the addition of Lombardy, the Duchies, and the Romagna, the leaven of liberty and independence will not be long in extending over the rest of Italy. We may indeed, safely predict that the end of clerical rule in Italy is close at hand, and the Pope and his Cabinet would do well to open their eyes to the fact.

It is a source of deep gratification to the friends of free government and civilization everywhere, that this perplexing question of Italian Independence has at last arrived on the eve of a satisfactory solution. From the day that Count CAVOUR cunningly inserted into the Protocol of the Congress of Paris that "the condition of Italy is abnormal," the efforts of NAPOLEON and himself have been concentrated upon this object; and we believe that to them is principally due the happy results we see to-day. MALAKOFF.

Annexation of Savoy and Nice.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 2, Mr. DISRAELI drew attention to the peculiar character of recent transactions in the Duchy of Savoy, and asked whether Government would produce the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France, between the British and French Governments.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that after communicating with the English Ambassador at Paris, the Government had come to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient to produce the papers; but that a conversation had taken place between Lord COWLEY and Count WALEWSKI on the subject, in which the Count had stated that there was no intention on the part of the Emperor of the French to propose any such annexation, and a dispatch had been sent to Paris expressing the satisfaction with which the British Government had received that assurance.

Several of the Paris journals seem to consider the annexation of Savoy to France nearly the same as concluded.

The Paris *Patrie* charges the Sardinian Government with doing all in its power to thwart the almost unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Savoy to be annexed to France, and demands that the people of Savoy be accorded the same liberty to declare their opinions as is claimed for the Italians.

A letter from Nice, published in the London *News*, furnishes the following particulars:

"The county of Nice, of which the annexation to the French empire appears at present probable, is a small country situate between the Var and the highest of the chain of mountains known as the Maratime Alps, which begin at the junction of the Alps with the Apennines, near the Col de Tenda, and are continued to the sea. It is formed of two principal basins, that of the Var and that of the Raya. The country is generally poor, as may be imagined from the following statistics, founded on official documents: The superficies of the arable land is 28,405 hectares; vines, 2,546; meadows, 34,976; gardens, 1,692; olive grounds, 9,195; chestnut plantations, 1,214; woods, 28,204; pasture lands, 177,572—total 283,904 hectares. The population of the county of Nice, according to a census taken in 1858, is 125,000; that of the town of Nice is 44,000, including the strangers, who only remain during a few months in Winter. The following historical details are interesting under existing circumstances: The foundation of Nice is due to a colony from Marseilles, and dates as far back as 300 years before the birth of our Saviour. The colony remained dependent on Marseilles until the reign of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, who placed it under the jurisdiction of Cemelennin, a Roman town, of which the ruins are still to be found near Nice. In 584 Nice passed under the dominion of CHILDEBERT, King of Austrasia, and from that period until 1388 it remained attached to Provence, under the houses of Arragon and Anjou. In 1388, tired out with the dissensions between the families of Anjou and Duras, the inhabitants gave themselves up to Count REUER AMEDEE VII., and from that period until 1792 formed part of the domains of the Princes of Savoy. The circumstances connected with the annexation of Nice to France deserve notice. The French troops, under the command of Gen. ANSELME, were received at Nice with enthusiasm, and a similar reception was given to another body under Gen. MONTESQUIEU, when they entered Chambery. Immediately after the entrance of the French troops, two deputies were sent to the Convention by the inhabitants of Nice to demand their annexation to France. One of these was BLANQUI, the father of the political economist, and he explained the wishes of his fellow-citizens at the sitting of the Convention on the 21st of October, 1792. The President immediately placed the resolution among the orders of the day, but on the observation of BARERE that previous to the annexation of one nation to another, the wishes of the people should be fully and freely expressed, the Convention declared that they could not entertain the question until the people had voted on it. The electors of Nice assembled on the 9th of December, and BLANQUI again presented himself before the Convention on the 11th of January to renew his demand. The annexation was finally voted, on the proposal of CAMBON, on the 31st of the same month. The attachment of the population of Nice to the House of Savoy was much shaken by the suppression of the free port of 1852. That measure produced a strong protest, to which 10,000 names were attached, being nearly the entire of the adult male population. The annexation of the county of Nice to France will add but little to the territorial possessions of the latter, but it will give her a magnificent strategical position. With the Alps as her frontier, it will be impossible for an Austro-Sardinian army to invade Provence, as has frequently been done; and, moreover, the harbor of Villafranca will be a valuable acquisition for France, from its magnificent position."

Prince Metternich and the Bonaparte Family.

The Modena *Official Gazette* continues to publish letters and documents found in the archives of the Ex-Duke. The greater portion of these papers refer to questions purely Italian. Others concern questions pending at the time they were written. Some are anterior to the revolution of 1848, and relate specially to the BONAPARTE family, the majority of the members of which were then in Italy. Among these last is a *secret* letter, written by Prince METTERNICH to the Austrian Minister at Florence, that acquaints us with the measures of safety adopted by the Congress of Vienna against the BONAPARTE family—measures that placed them, to speak properly, under the surveillance of the higher police of the Holy Alliance. Here is the text:

VIENNA, June 26, 1846.

MONSIEUR LE BARON: The necessity of taking measures for defeating the schemes by which the members of the BONAPARTE family might endeavor to disturb the tranquillity of Europe was one of the principal cares that occupied the Ministers of the Four Allied Powers, assembled in Paris after the second Restoration. I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith an extract from the *procès-verbaux* of the Conferences of the 19th and 27th August, 1815, concerning the general dispositions then decreed in regard to the members of that family. According to the principles established in 1815, demands made by any one of these individuals for the purpose of obtaining authority to quit or change domicile, are to be immediately submitted for the deliberation of the Conference of the Allied Powers at Paris. This regulation was applied, among other instances, in reference to the Countess LIPONA in 1831, as your Excellency remarks in the last postscript to your report of this month. That case is not the only one. Monsieur le Baron, and you will find traces of them in the archives of the embassy. In the month of January, 1840, the Count DE MONTFORT, having expressed to Count RAVENEL a desire that his brother JOSEPH should have authority to go into Tuscany, that Minister referred it to the decision of the representatives of the Courts that signed the protocols of 1815 at Paris. In now refusing Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE permission to reënter its territory, the Government of Tuscany has not only taken a resolution counseled by prudence, and which is abundantly justified by the antecedents of this adventurer, but it has acted in conformity with the protocols of 1815, which have constantly served as a rule to the Courts of Europe relative to the BONAPARTE family. Your Excellency is authorized to leave the annexes at the disposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Receive, &c., METTERNICH.

This letter needs no comment (remarks the *Patrie*) We will only observe that the Imperial Government has nobly avenged itself of these useless severities. The BOURBONS, both of the elder and younger branch, in their turn driven from the throne, come and go throughout Europe—in Italy, in Belgium, or Switzerland—without the Imperial Government opposing the slightest obstacle, or in any way concerning itself about them. That is because it is not the Government of a few, but the Government of all, and that, covered by the segis of universal suffrage, it believes it has nothing to dread from any one.

Items of French News.

It is stated that military officers are to be attached to the French Embassies at all the great European Courts.

Rumors were current that the Chalons Camp would soon be reëstablished.

The French journals continued to publish numerous and strongly-worded protests from various classes of manufacturers against the Emperor's commercial reform.

The *Patrie* pronounces the statement of an approaching departure of the French troops from Rome completely false. The same journal also says:

"It appears certain that the question of annexation of Central Italy will be subordinate to the result of universal suffrage; all the Powers are agreed as to the propriety of that measure, the early application of which will positively make known the state of public opinion in Italy."

The Paris Bourse, on the 3d, was fluctuating, but the tone was generally buoyant, and Rentes advanced to 67.85, at which they closed with a firm feeling.

The French Government had ordered the Prince LATOUR D'AUVERGNE to prolong his stay at Turin for sometime after the arrival of Baron TALLYRAND, in order to support the counsels of moderation which NAPOLEON had instructed him to submit to Count CAVOUR.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that the French Government has decided on very considerably reducing the amount of the army, and that the policy of the Empire tends more than ever towards peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Affairs at Home and Abroad—Parliamentary Corruption—The Member for Maxxini—The Italian Republicans—The Moorish War—London Topics and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

The Commission on the Gloucester election has resulted in the compilation of a blue-book, and in the recommendation for punishment of certain

for the independence and unity of Italy. Never was any subject so strongly engrained in the vital composition of a man as Italian liberty in the existence of JAMES STANSFELD, Jr., of Walham Green, Esq., M. P. Like SIR. LOVEL'S British yeoman, he has a barrel for friend and for foe. He has, doubtless, a hundred barrels ever ready at the brewery for the social tap, but he would have, if he could, a million rifled barrels placed in the hands of Italian freemen. Imagine the fate of an Austrian General in the power of the draymen of STANSFELD! After all, Mr. STANSFELD follows the dictates of a generous conviction. His attachment to MAZZINI and Mazzinian views is pure and disinterested. It has no species of adulteration in it. His adoration may be idol worship, but it is no prostration before the popular puppet or hero of the hour. He had been constant through good and evil report. He has colored in misfortune and poverty the most self-denying of men, the ascetic, untiring enthusiast MAZZINI, who has grown grey in a garret, whilst others have been convulsed and shaken, or glided almost secretly through the cordons of despotism, and preached the sentinels of tyrants leagued together to enslave Italy, animated and kept alive by one hope, one thought, one dream of happiness and glory? Do you know the domestic history of MAZZINI? How in spite of his love of a beautiful country woman, who was torn from him by the Church and placed to wither in a convent? How he has consecrated his life, through her, to Italy? How no other passion has contested this of his youth? How he corresponds with her still, as if they were two youthful lovers? How I must not lose sight of my prosaic commencement? Mr. STANSFELD, then M. P. for MAZZINI, has asked a pertinent question in the House of Commons. He wants to elicit the truth as to a villainous piece of diplomatic interference exercised at the Court of Turin. Signor BROFFERIO and others having proposed a National Guard to VICTOR EMANUEL, which was accepted, and of which GARIBALDI was to be Inspector-General, Sir JAMES HUDSON protested, as it is said, in conjunction with the French Ambassador, against such a measure, and threatened the withdrawal of the "good offices" of Great Britain. Consequently, the National Guard of Northern Italy was put down by this bullying interference, which I again characterize as "villainous," aye, and infamous to boot. This question of the friend and representative in the British Parliament of Signor MAZZINI will do good, if it be manfully sustained and persisted in, and not withdrawn in acknowledged servile inferiority in obedience to a sneer from PALMERSTON. It is thus that England is made to stab and strangle in the dark the liberties she prates of. It is thus that foreign policy becomes a hopeless puzzle to well-meaning Englishmen. It is thus that England reaps and merits the curses of European nationalities for her meddling treachery and marplot interference. It is thus that England is dragged through mud and blood by the yoke of that unnatural alliance, which is her coward imbecile statesmen's boast, the blight of her honor, and the perdition of her interests. What right has the British Cabinet, or any member of it—what right has that irresponsible, unconstitutional anomaly, a Foreign Minister, working in the dark, under the shield of a parliamentary majority, behind the cover of piled Blue-books, and other official rubbish, to countermine and destroy the patriot efforts of whole peoples, their statesmen and their kings, to assert their own rights and independence! When, to quote the epithets of stuttering little JOHNNY RUSSELL, the "horrible and heart-rending" calamities of Crimean mismanagement were at their height, I belonged to an association inaugurated for the purpose of putting down the misrule of families and cliques, and amongst other things of abolishing *Secret Diplomacy*. A nation can at any time amend her internal affairs, be it by revolution, agitation, or the slower process of education and enlightenment. But the crimes and blunders of an era of external corruption and demoralization are not thus remedied. They are followed by stern retribution; and the sacrifice of the nation permitting them to be done in its name is the reparation demanded by mankind and sanctioned by the decrees of Heaven. The Affghan, Persian and Chinese wars, the destruction of Poland and Circassia, the betrayal of Sicily, the suppression of Roman liberties, the abandonment of Circassia to her fate, the unavenged massacre of Sinope, the sacrifice of the flower of the British army in that huge sanguinary "cross and sham," the seige of Sebastopol,—all this is yet to be paid for by the British people.

A communication of great importance appeared lately in the *Morning Chronicle*, said to be from MAZZINI himself, containing sound arguments and a noble protest against the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. That document shows that such a design would hand over to France the key of Central Europe, and that no compensation in the shape of added territory to Sardinia can outweigh the evil consequences of such a cession. It shows that it would be contrary to all the traditions of the House of Savoy, and that the seat of government at Turin would cease to be even temporarily safe under such an arrangement. As I predicted, the Congress is all moonshine. We shall see what VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI will do. Shall English influence continue to be prostituted to aid the nefarious object which France has in view, or will England be allowed to take her stand on the side of Liberty, Protestantism, and Right?

In the midst of all this, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the pigmy, as Lord PALMERSTON is the giant, of British dishonor and decline, "comes to the conclusion that it would not be proper to produce papers" in reference to the annexation of Savoy to France. Just so. The old story again. The Ministers of this great country dare not and cannot reveal the story of their "credulity," or "connivance," until it is too late. The Ministers of England make war and peace, enter into treaties, commercial or otherwise, and govern or misgovern the country, without reference to the decision of Parliament or the will of the nation. They escape impeachment, because their successors in turn fear to be impeached. In European politics they apparently act hap-hazard, like a parcel of clowns and pantaloons in a pantomime; but their actions are always inspired by an evil theory and design. In the *mêlée* of diplomacy and war, they steal, convert, destroy, conceal, like a troupe of Grimaldis let loose in a throng. Before Parliament and the country, on the Treasury Bench or the hustings, there are the identical grimaces of the collared clown. They know nothing, tell nothing, are aware of nothing, answer nothing; but speak with rapid utterance to divert attention and beguile their accusers. With true pantomimic effrontery, if pressed hard by an outsider, they knock his hat over his eyes, and evade detection by creating a laugh.

Such is the present foreign administration of England, which is a species of mingled farce, burlesque, and pantomime, acted by a troop of hoary rogues and imbeciles, under the patronage and by the permission of NAPOLEON III. Were Lord PALMERSTON to come down to the House of Commons at the opening of the session and sing "Hot Codlins," with the whole Cabinet attired in the costume so familiar to the British stage at this season, it would be just as much to the purpose as the usual proceedings of himself and colleagues in face of the assembled Parliament of the nation. The piece might be written by TOM TAYLOR, or TALFOURD, BROUGH, BYRON, or BLANCHARD, and be entitled "Harlequin Louis Napoleon and Mother Britannia; or, the Wizard Pam and the Doom of Nations."

The Moors are said to have been signally worsted by the Spaniards in an engagement near Tetuan, and to have lost 2,000 men from the rifled cannon of the invaders. May this turn out to be merely a Spanish bulletin. Have not yet commented on the indecent zeal on behalf of Spain of certain British correspondents with the Spanish army? It reminds me of the tone those letters on the Indian rebellion from subaltern officers, who spoke of "potting Laudies," and stringing up rebels with such unction and delight. If a Moor exhibit bravery in defence of his country, it is fanaticism; if he avoid shells and shot from the guns of an enemy who will not close with him, it is cowardice. It is really disgusting to see such partisanship in print. The Moors are our faithful friends and well-wishers. If religion be considered, let it be remembered that in Spain we are no better than the Moor. The Spaniard flings the dead bodies of Englishmen in the river or the sea, and refuses them snug lying in Iberian ground. The Spaniard hates us with the deep hatred of ingratitude. Again, there is a fuss made if a Brummagen barrel or a Sheffield knife be found on an African battle-field. Yet, to our shame be it said our steamers are openly chartered to carry Spanish cut-throats on their mission of murder and plunder to Morocco. Talk about the "laws of nations." VATTEL must lie uneasy in his grave. There is no law but the law of the strong against the weak. I hope that the correspondent of the London *Times* may find the mercy which he metes out to the Moor. It is horrible to peruse the cold-blooded slang of these scribes of slaughter. There is not a particle of chivalry or generosity, of justice or principle in the soul of a man who can coolly exult in the scientific murder of a brave people on their own soil by bigot invaders, who would prefer, if they dared, to turn their impious arms against English men, women, and children, and consider it a cause blest by our Lady of Atocha and other scarlet ladies of Spain. The complacency with which Englishmen view the destruction of their friends by their enemies, is one of the most painful spectacles of this godless age. British steamers carry Spaniards to Africa to acquire the means of attacking or neutralizing Gibraltar, and robbing us of our ascendency in the Mediterranean. British journalism moralizes with unction on the capture of SCHAMYL by BARIATINSKI, and the subjugation of the Caucasus by the Muscovite who figured at Sinope, Odessa and Hango. Yet mark the exultant tone, the undisguised admissions of the Russian Press, now that the mischief is achieved and consummated.

Thackeray on Macaulay.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Almost from the first moment when he appears, amongst boys, amongst College students, amongst men, he is marked, and takes rank as a great Englishman. All sorts of successes are easy to him; as a lad he goes down into the arena with others, and wins all the prizes to which he has a mind. A place in the Senate is straightway offered to the young man. He takes his seat there; he speaks, when so minded, without party sanction or intrigue, but not without party faith and a sort of chivalrous enthusiasm for his cause. Still he is poet and historian rather more than orator. That he has these latter means to pursue his darling object, absorbs himself for a while, and then quits it, is only remarked now in the East, for learned men may live in a cottage or a College common-room; but it always seemed to me that ample means and recognised rank were MACAULAY'S as of right. Years ago there was a wretched outcry raised because Mr. MACAULAY dated a letter from Windsor Castle, where he was staying. Immortal gods! Was this man not a guest for any palace in the world? or a fit companion for any man or woman in it? I dare say, after Austerlitz, the old K. K. court officials and footmen sneered at NAPOLEON for dating from Schönbrunn. But that miserable "Windsor Castle" outcry is an echo out of fast-retreating old-world remembrances. The place of such a natural chief was amongst the first of the land; and that country is best, according to our British notion, at least, where the man of eminence has the best chance of investing his genius and intellect.

If a company of giants were got together very likely one or two of the mere six-feet-six people might be angry at the incontestible superiority of the very tallest of the party; and so I have heard some London wits, rather peevish at MACAULAY'S superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk, and so forth. Now that wonderful tongue is to speak no more, will not many a man grieve that he no longer has the chance to listen? To remember the talk is to wonder; to think not only of the treasures he had in his memory, out of the trifles he had stored there, and could produce with equal readiness. Almost on the last day I had the fortune to see him, a conversation happened suddenly to spring up about senior wranglers, and what they had done in after life. To the almost terror of the persons present, MACAULAY began with the senior wrangler of 1801—2—3—4, and so on, giving the name of each, and relating his subsequent career and rise. Every man who has known him has his story regarding that astonishing memory. It may be he was not ill-pleased that you should recognize it; but to those prodigious intellectual feats, which were so easy to him, who would grudge his tribute of homage? His talk was, in a word, admirable, and we admire it.

With regard to MACAULAY'S style, there may be faults of course—what critic can't point them out? But for the nonce we are not talking about faults: we want to say *nil nisi bonum*. Well—take at hazard any three pages of the *Essays* or *History*;—and, glimmering below the stream of the narrative, as it were, you, an average reader, see one, two, three, a half-score of allusions to other historic facts, characters, literature, poetry, with which you are acquainted. Why is this epithet used? Whence is that simile drawn? How does he manage, in two or three words, to paint an individual, or to indicate a landscape? Your neighbor, who has *his* reading, and his little stock of literature stowed away in his mind, shall detect more points, allusions, happy touches, indicating not only the prodigious memory and vast learning of this master, but the wonderful history, the hones', humble previous toil of this great scholar. He reads twenty books to write a sentence; he travels a hundred miles to make a line of description.

Many Londoners—not all—have seen the British Museum Library. I speak *à cœur ouvert*, and pray the kindly reader to bear with me. I have seen all sorts of domes of Peters and Pauls, Sophia, Pantheon—what not?—and have been struck by none of them so much as by that Catholic dome in Bloomsbury, under which our million volumes are housed. What peace, what love, what truth, what beauty, what happiness for all, what generous kindness for you and me, are here spread out! It seems to me one cannot sit down in that place without a heart full of grateful reverence. I own to have said my grace at the table, and to have thanked Heaven for this, my English birthright, freely to partake of these bountiful books, and to speak the truth I find there. Under the dome which held MACAULAY'S brain, and from which his solemn eyes looked out on the world but a fortnight since, what a vast, brilliant and wonderful store of learning was ranged! what strange lore would he not fetch for you at your bidding! A volume of law, or history, a book of poetry familiar or forgotten, (except by himself who forgot nothing,) a novel ever so old, and he had it at hand. I spoke to him once about *Clarissa*. "Not read *Clarissa*?" he cried out. "If you have once thoroughly entered on *Clarissa*, and are affected by it, you can't leave it. When I was in India I passed one hot season at the hills, and there were the Governor-General and the Secretary of Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, and their wives. I had *Clarissa* with me; and, as soon as they began to read, the whole station was in a passion of excitement about Miss Harlowe and her misfortunes, and her scoundrelly Lovelace! The Governor's wife seized the book, and the Secretary waited for it, and the Chief-Justice could not read it for tears!" He acted the whole scene; he paced up and down the Athenæum library; I daresay he could have spoken pages of the book—of that book, and of what countless piles of others.

The writer who said that Lord MACAULAY had no heart could not know him. Press writers should read a man well, and all over, and again; and hesitate, at least, before they speak of those *odoia*. Those who knew Lord MACAULAY knew how admirably tender, and generous, and affectionate he was. It was not his business to bring his family before theatre footlights, and call for bouquets from the gallery as he went over them.

* Since the above was written, I have been informed that it has been found, on examining Lord Macaulay's papers, that he was in the habit of giving away *more than a fourth part* of his annual income.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Cotton Supply Reporter.

Upwards of 500,000 workers are now employed in our cotton factories, and it has been estimated that at least 4,000,000 persons in this country are dependent upon the cotton trade for subsistence. A century ago Lancashire contained a population of only 300,000 persons; it now numbers 2,300,000. In the same period of time this enormous increase exceeds that on any other equal surface of the globe, and is entirely owing to the development of the cotton trade. In 1856 there were in the United Kingdom 2,210 factories, running 28,000,000 spindles and 293,000 looms, by 97,000 horse power. Since that period a considerable number of new mills have been erected and extensive additions have been made to the spinning and weaving machinery of those previously in existence. The amount of actual capital invested in the cotton trade of this kingdom is estimated to be between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000 sterling. The quantity of cotton imported into this country in 1859 was 1,181¾ millions pounds' weight, the value of which at 6d. per lb. is equal to £30,000,000 sterling. Out of 2,829,110 bales of cotton imported into Great Britain, America has supplied us with 2,086,341, that is 5 7ths of the whole. In other words, out of every 7 lbs. imported from all countries into Great Britain, America has supplied 5 lbs., India has sent us about 500,000 bales, Egypt about 100 000, South America, 124,000; and other countries between 8,000 and 9 000 bales. In 1859 the total value of the exports from Great Britain amounted to £130,513,185, of which £47,920,720 consisted of cotton goods and yarns. Thus, more than one-third, or £1 out of every £3 of our entire exports, consists of cotton. Add to this the proportion of cotton which forms part of 12 millions more exported in the shape of mixed woolens, haberdashery, millinery, silks, apparel, and slops. Great Britain alone consumes annually 24 millions' worth of cotton goods. Two conclusions, therefore, may safely be drawn from the facts and figures now cited—first, that the interests of every cotton-worker are bound up with a gigantic trade which keeps in motion an enormous mass of capital, and this capital, machinery and labor depend for five-sevenths of its employment upon the slave States of America for prosperity and continuance; secondly, that if a war should at any time break out between England and America, a general insurrection take place among the slaves, disease sweep off those slaves by death, or the cotton crop fall short in quantity, whether from severe frosts, disease of the plant, or other possible causes—our mills would be stopped for want of cotton, employers would be ruined, and famine would stalk abroad among the hundreds and thousands of workpeople who are at present fortunately well employed. Calculate the consequences for yourself. Imagine a dearth of cotton, and you may picture the horrors of such a calamity from the scenes you may possibly have witnessed when the mills have only run on "short time." Count up all the trades that are kept going out of the wages of the working classes, independent of builders, mechanics, engineers, colliers, &c., employed by the millowners. Railways would cease to pay, and our ships would lie rotting in their ports, should a scarcity of the raw material for manufacture overtake us.

Miscellaneous News.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 1st inst. were unimportant.

On the 2d, in the House of Commons, Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that on the 17th he should call the attention of the House to the state of the relations with China.

Mr. WISE moved for the appointment of a Committee, yearly, to inquire into the Miscellaneous Civil Service Expenditure, with a view to check the great increase which is constantly taking place in this branch of the public expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. LAING opposed the motion, and Mr. BRIGHT and others supported it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 121 to 93—majority against the Government 28.

On the 3d, in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to an inquiry, that Sir JAMES HUDSON, the British Minister to Sardinia, had, from his long residence at Turin, an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of Sardinia, and had given his opinion that the establishment of the National Armed Association would be injurious to the constitutional interests of the kingdom, and in so doing, had, in his (Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S) opinion, acted with perfect propriety.

Sir C. WOOD stated that the amount of prize money for distribution among the troops engaged at Lucknow was £142,600.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the British Consul at Tangiers from recent charges made against him of having assisted the Moors in their war with the Spaniards, and asserted that he had pursued a strictly neutral policy. His Lordship also said, in response to an inquiry by Mr. KINGLAKE, that Government had no reason to suppose that warlike preparations were going forward on an extraordinary scale in France. The Government had earnestly endeavored to prevent a renewal of hostilities, now that the Congress was not likely to meet, and had received the most satisfactory assurances from all the Powers interested. The ratification of the new Commercial Treaty would be exchanged at Paris on the 4th by Lord COWLEY and Mr. CORDEN.

It had been arranged that Queen VICTORIA should on the 7th of March grant a special and exclusive exception to the officers of the numerous corps of Volunteer riflemen.

It was expected that the Ministry of Public Works, vacant by the death of Mr. FITZROY, would soon be conferred upon Mr. WILLIAM COWPER, at present Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Archbishop CULLEN is said to have issued pastoral letters, authorizing a collection to be made in Ireland on the first Sunday in Lent, in aid of the exhausted Treasury of the Pope.

Dr. TODD, the eminent physician and physiologist, died suddenly in London on the 30th ult.

ITALY.

The Anglo-French Agreement.

The London *Morning Post* (which has the credit of being the organ of Lord PALMERSTON) has a conspicuous editorial upon the policy of England and France in the Italian question. It says:

"We announced at the beginning of the year, that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France, for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two Governments bound themselves by no treaty, but that their agreement was the result of the force of circumstances, and the dictation of public opinion. This alliance—every day drawn closer—already begins to produce evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy, and that the people shall be left to their own devices. It is, therefore, agreed that the States of Central Italy dispose of themselves. Fresh elections are to be held, and the Assemblies resulting from popular choice are free to decree the annexation of their constituents to the Sardinian Kingdom. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Italy and from Rome at an early opportunity. It is no secret that Austria, having regard to the Western alliance and her own serious difficulties, has given up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only sheathes her sword, but puts it aside. An attempt will be made to induce her to grant reforms in Venetia, of which she is still left mistress. The *Post* adds that the stubbornness of the Pope bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities. Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them. The Italian question then being likely to take still larger proportions, our best, safest, and most beneficent policy is that line of strict duty by which this time last year we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guarantee the peace of Europe. That line is: No foreign intervention, and Italy for the Italians."

Mazzini in Italy.

The Scottish papers publish a letter from Signor MAZZINI to his friend, Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, of Glasgow. MAZZINI is again in England, and, as we learn from this letter, occupying himself with the promotion of the cause of Italian nationality and unity in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies:

We are working actively on the south to promote there a change which would reach the aim at once. You helped us, through pecuniary assistance, when we were at work in the north of Italy; help us, if you can, for the south. Explain to your countrymen that our aim is unity—that there is the root of the question—that Italy will never be tranquil, Europe never be at peace, whilst that supreme aim of ours is not reached. Urge for support being given to the claimed annexation of the Dukedoms of Tuscany, of the Legations, of Piedmont. Bonapartism is conceding the annexation of the Dukedoms, doubtful about the Legations, negative about Tuscany. And, above all, urge, insist for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italy, but especially from Rome. What is the use of talking of non-interference, whilst 20,000 French soldiers are forbidding Rome manifesting her verdict about papal rule? The withdrawal as soon as the Pope's security would be guaranteed was promised since 1849. It was promised again in 1856, on condition that the Austrian troops would withdraw from the Roman provinces. It is asked for by the Pope; it is by the Italian people; and since the war for independence, it is a logical deduction, as, since the peace of Villafranca with Austria, it is an elementary political duty. Ask for it—petition, speak, resolve in every meeting for it. Rome free is Italy one; and the movement now going on amongst your catholic population ought to stir up your Protestant believers to something like a counter-demonstration. These are the things you might, if willing, do for us. My hour is exhausted, and I cannot write more; I shall as soon as I can. Believe me, dear friend, ever gratefully yours,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

JOHN M'ADAM, No. 65 Hyde-park-street, Glasgow.

The Mazzini party was said to be active at Rome. Gen. GOYON had taken measures for preventing any manifestations.

Italian Items.

Le Nord says that, on the 30th ultimo, couriers left London and Paris with identical instructions to the representatives of the two Powers at Turin, directing them to make known to the Sardinian Cabinet that the Italian annexation being, in the view of the two Governments, the only means of solving the question, the Governments of France and England see no objection to the annexation becoming a *fait accompli*. The only difference between the two Governments relates to the mode of consulting the populations. France holds that it should be by universal suffrage, while England prefers the current elections. As the elections which have already been held have resulted in the call for annexation, there can be no doubt as to the wish of the country.

The encyclical letter of the Pope was distributed among the Cardinals on the 27th ult.

GARIBALDI'S marriage with the daughter of the Marchese RAIMONDI, took place near Como on the 24th January. The General and his bride had arrived at Milan.

The report of an intended journey by Count CAVOUR to Paris and London is contradicted.

An affray had occurred at Ancona between the Papal chasseurs and artillerymen on one side, and the Swiss and gendarmes on the other. Three hundred of the former were stated to be under arrest, of whom about 40 were wounded.

An address from the town of Perugia, containing 609 signatures, including those of many persons of note, had been sent to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

GERMANY.

Letters from Austria speak of increasing discontent in Hungary, and indicate that matters were daily getting more serious. It was reported that KOSSUTH had suddenly disappeared from among his friends in London, and an impression prevailed that he had gone to Hungary, with revolutionary designs.

The Hungarian Protestant deputation, which went to Vienna for the purpose of demanding from the Emperor the restoration of all the rights and privileges of their Church, had been refused an audience by the Emperer, and had quitted Vienna. They had published a memorandum, explaining the object of their mission.

It is drawn up in a menacing tone, and gives expression to the most sombre predictions. The national movement will, they say, resemble an avalanche. Hungary will detach herself from Austria at the first opportunity, as the Austrian Government has insulted and overthrown everything that existed in Hungary.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that Austria is directing more troops towards the Tyrol, Venice and Hungary.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says it was generally understood that France and England were about to make a joint summons on Austria, not only to desist from sending surreptitiously troops into the marches of Ancona, but to evacuate the Venetian territory at the earliest period, and accept such indemnity as Italy is now ready to offer.

The Austro-Sardinian Commission for running the new boundary line had agreed upon all points except one. They found themselves unable to fulfill literally the stipulations of the treaty of Zurich, according to which the frontier between Le Grazie and Scorzarolo was to follow a straight line. This would have rendered it necessary to divide seven places into two parts. The Commission has therefore proposed a system of compensation, which is to be approved by the two Governments before being applied.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to Marshal HESS:

DEAR FIELD-MARSHAL BARON HESS: The glorious career which you commenced fifty-five years ago, is marked by the numerous and important services which you have rendered to the throne and to the country. You served my grandfather as a valiant soldier, and my uncle as Commander of Division. Under them, as well as at the commencement of my reign, by the side of Field-Marshal Count RADETSKY, you have conducted battles, and led, with him, the army to victory. Your name is connected with the noblest reminiscences of the history of my empire. In releasing you from the command of my general staff, I feel the need of expressing to you all of my gratitude; and I name you Captain of the Halberdiers of my Body Guard, hoping that in your repose from these functions you will still continue to me, for a long time, your faithful and enlightened counsels.

VIENNA, Jan. 30, 1860.

Anti-Papal Demonstrations in Baden.

The first Chamber of the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Baden has appointed a Commission to examine the Concordat, and the names of the members give a clue to the reception reserved for the Convention. With one exception, in which case the opinion is not known, the five members of the Commission are opposed to the Concordat. Two of them are Protestants.

A Baden letter states that petitions against the Concordat are flowing in, not only from the larger towns, but also from the smallest villages. The petitioners declare that they are opposed to it, not as Protestants or Catholics, but as Christians. They protest most especially against the introduction of the canon law respecting marriages, and also against the establishment of convents, on the ground that lay education is cheaper and better.

RUSSIA.

Solidarity of the Peoples.

His tendency towards strong and united Government for each European people finds further the topic of a very remarkable article in the *Invalide Russe*, which reveals the policy of the Muscovite Court in reference to Germany:

"Italy and Germany are both in an abnormal condition. Prussia and Piedmont have become the centres round which both seek to rally. Germany in the middle ages was split into 500 petty sovereignties; at the outbreak of the French Revolution there were yet 200 extant, which were reduced to 130 in the course of that event, and Napoleon further reduced them to be only eight. The Congress of Vienna set up again 38 potentates, which still struggle for internecine existence. The German nation counts 38 million of people in the midst of Europe, and might hold, perhaps, the most important position on the Continent, if these wretched Sovereignties did not fritter away its strength. The natural aspirations are damped by petty dynastic interests. The Prussian Zollverein was a step in the right direction, but met stumbling-blocks in every small Court, and most of all in Vienna, which is a foreign element in Fatherland, having extra Germanic objects, and essentially antagonistic to the Teutonic mind. The Italian race are righting themselves under fearful difficulties: England and France have long since absorbed into one common Power all the provincial ingredients originally scattered and powerless. Spain has gone long ago through the same ordeal, and Russia now gathers under her eagle's wing the great Sclavonian family."

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d inst. says:

Yesterday considerable Moorish forces attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed. The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions, which they maintained until the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery caused enormous losses to the enemy, estimated to amount to 2,000. The Spanish lost 200. The victory was complete. The brother of the Emperor commanded the Moors.

Advices from the seat of war by way of Gibraltar are to the 27th ultimo. Gen. RIAS continued in possession of the seaboard of Tetuan. The troops under O'DONNELL still commanded the heights in front of that city. Several steamers had arrived at Malaga with wounded soldiers from the camp.

A 6th corps was in course of formation at Malaga, to be commanded by Gen. CONCHA. The Sultan, in order to humanize the war, has offered a reward of 100 ducats for every Spanish prisoner brought in.

The Spaniards suffered more severely than reported in the battle of Cape Negro.

The battle of the 23d January lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Great valor was displayed on both sides. After the battle the two armies returned to their previous positions.

Reliable accounts state that the Moorish regular army had not yet been brought out. The division is said to amount to over 60,000 disciplined troops, waiting for a great battle. The object of the Moors was said to be to draw the Spanish army into the interior.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazil mails, of January — had reached Lisbon. There is no political news of importance. The exportation of Coffee from Rio to the United States, since the departure of the previous mail, had been 115,529 bags. The stock on hand was 130,000 bags. The price of good firsts was 6-100@6-300 reis.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4—Noon.

The Tuscan *Monitore* publishes a decree revoking a convention concluded between the Grand Duke LEOPOLD and the Court of Rome, in 1851, and all circulars and other acts of the then Government relating thereto. Two of the journals of Turin state that they see no harm in the annexation of Savoy to France.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a report of the Minister of War, Marshal RANDON, announcing that in conformity with the intention of the Emperor he will submit a project of law to the legislative body reducing the Contingent of 1859 from 140,000 to 100,000 men.

The journals of this day publish an Austrian ordinance concerning the enlistment of volunteers for the Neapolitan Army. Sardinian officers have left for Bologna to organize the artillery, cavalry and carbineers of the Army of Central Italy. Arrests continue at Venice to a very great extent, and spread terror among the inhabitants.

Australia.

The Melbourne *Argus*, of Dec. 19, in its commercial report, says that the condition of the Australian market has not been so bad since the crisis of 1855. The money market has been very generally affected by the numerous failures, assignments and private arrangements which have occurred during the month. Coin and bullion have been decreasing in the Bank coffers, and the managers have felt themselves compelled from time to time to draw in the limits of the accommodation to their customers. The month has been one of almost daily suspensions, arrangements and assignments. Public confidence is shaken. Money has been throughout increasing in tightness, and the crisis is aggravated by the large amount of capital locked up in unsalable goods. The bonded stock of brandy alone cannot be valued at less than £200,000, while at the same time the imports continue beyond our powers of consumption. The *Argus* adds: "Our imports are still in excess, week by week, of our exports, the balance in value for the year being a million and a half sterling in favor of the former. In the face of this the advices received by the last mail speak of still increasing shipments from all British ports and from America."

At Adelaide, Dec. 20, bulky articles of import were generally inactive, with the exception of salt. Telegraphic dispatches received at Adelaide for transmission by the mail give later news. At Melbourne, Dec. 20, business was somewhat brisker. Brandy firm. Butter inquired for. At Sydney, Dec. 20, Brandy firm and a further rise expected.

India.

The intelligence by the Bombay Mail, of Jan. 19, has been partly anticipated.

The import market was dull, owing to heavy arrivals expected of cotton goods and twist, and to the falling off in the demand. English houses had done little in exports of cotton. Their largest operations of late had been confined to linseed. Freights have improved; the rates to Liverpool quoted at 32s. 6d. to 33s.

Latest by the Borussia.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4—P. M.

Consols closed after official hours at 94¾ @ 94⅞. Markets good.

The Paris Bourse was very firm to-day. Rentes 68.15@68.11.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 3—P. M.

The demand for money had been very active, both at the Bank and in the open market. On Wednesday, the 1st, the presure was quite severe, and money was tight in all quarters. On the following day there was a calmer feeling, but the demand continued active. In the open market the rates were generally above the Bank's minimum, under the impression that at the weekly Court of the Directors, on Thursday, this minimum might be still further advanced. The impression was not realized, as the Court broke up without making any change, owing, it was supposed, to the bullion drain showing symptoms of abatement.

The funds had been dull and heavy, but when it was found that there was to be no further advance in the rate of discount at the Bank, a more cheerful tone sprung up, and Consols improved ¼ ₱ cent.

On the 3d the improved tone continued, and Consols closed at 94⅜@⅝ for both money and account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £616,594, the amount held being £14,942,502.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2d.; Mexican Dollars, nominally, 5s. 2¾d., Eagles, 76s. 4d., nominal.

MESSRS. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows:

The market for American securities presents no new feature. It continues without animation, and the actual transactions of the past week have been to a very limited extent.

United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	97	@ 99
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	92	@ 92½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868-'72	90	@ 92
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	95	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	102	@103
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1886	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	81¾	@ 82½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	84	@ 85
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1866	85	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1883	82	@ 84
Montreal 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1861-'65	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents., 1875	78	@ 79
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cents., 1875	75	@ 77
Illinois Central (Freelands), 1860	91	@ 93
Illinois Central shares	dis.	@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1-69	80	@ 84
Michigan Central shares	30	@ 35
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not com., 1883	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., com., 1864	90	@ 91
New-York Central shares, ex-div	56	@ 62
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st Mort., '67	85	@ 87
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 2d Mort., '59	30	@ 33
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mort., '83	66	@ 68
New-York and Erie Convertible, '62	30	@ 35
New-York and Erie shares	5	@ 10

Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1st Mort., '75	100	@102
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mort., '72	100	@102
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent., 1st Mort. '70 '87	90	@ 90

The *Times* of Saturday quotes sales: United States Fives, 92¾; Illinois Central, Prussian', 81½; New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., 1883, do., Sinking Fund, 91.

The *Daily News'* City article, dated Friday evening, says that the recovery on the Stock Exchange made further progress during the day. The check to the drain of Gold was caused by the fact that none was taken from the Bank for exportation. The demand for Silver for the East has since been satisfied, and the Continental Exchanges were firmer.

The agitation in the discount market has been succeeded by comparative calmness, and it is, moreover, placed beyond doubt that the public, confident as ever of the general stability of trade, have availed themselves of the late decline to invest in good securities.

At the Bank of England on Friday there was a good but not pressing demand for money, partially in anticipation of the payments for the 4th.

The discount establishments continued reluctant to enter into fresh transactions; but, nevertheless, a fair amount of business was done in good bills, at 4 ₱ cent., and at a fraction above that rate.

The *Times'* City article reports that the funds on Friday opened with great steadiness, at an improvement of ¼, which was well maintained. As each mail from India is expected for some time to bring large supplies of rupee stocks, and as the prices of these stocks have to-day (Friday) experienced a rally of ¼ ₱ cent., it is not plain that the principal cause of all the recent inconvenience can be considered as yet to have experienced any permanent or material check.

In the discount market, although there is an absence of actual pressure, the demand continues active. The rate for 3-months' bills ranges from 4@4½ ₱ cent., and for very long dated paper it is about 5.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. IRON steady at £3 10s.@£3 15s. for bars and rails. SUGARS quiet, owing to uncertainty whether any change will be made in existing duties. COPPER rather dull. TEA steady; Common Congou, 1s. 5½d.; flavoring kinds 2d. lower. TALLOW firm, Y. C. 59s. 9d.@60s. TIN is reduced 2s. on English common and 4s. on refined. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 30s. LEAD very firm and advancing. LINSEED CAKES very firm and dearer; New York bags £9 10s.; do. barrels, £9 15s., ex ship, for large and best kinds. SPELTER easier. COD OIL held for £35. PALE SEAL £33 10s. SPERM in demand, at £95@£96. LINSEED OIL in rather more demand, at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

SUGAR and COPPER quiet, pending Chancellor's announcement on Monday next. TEA—Limited business doing at steady rates; Common Congou, 1s. 5½d. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE market steady. TALLOW market steady; 59s 9d. on the spot, and 59s. 9d. to 60s. to March, and 53s. 9d. October to December.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Glasgow Iron Market quiet; No. 1, 60s.@60s. 6d.; Warrants, 60s. 9d.@61s.; Makers' Iron, 60s.@60s. 6d.; No. 3, 59s. 9d.@60s. 3d.

We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of hops. New qualities are in fair request.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1854.

LAW REPORTS.

THE INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

The Indian Root Pills Case.

George W. Comstock, et al., vs. Andrew J. Moore, et al.—This is a long litigated suit, brought to restrain the defendants from making and selling the pills known as "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," and from using the trade-marks, labels, &c., heretofore used in selling these pills. The plaintiffs claim to have bought out the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the pills in question. The cause has been often before the Courts, and was lately brought before Justice STRAHAN, of the Superior Court, on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted against the defendants.

Justice STRAHAN now rendered a long and elaborate opinion, in which he held that the defendants have no right to make the pills under the name of "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," although it appears from the evidence that Dr. Morse originally prepared and vended the pills under that name, and that the defendants have been using the name for a long time. The Court, however, considered that the plaintiffs have purchased the right to manufacture, advertise and sell the pills that were made by them. The injunction was therefore modified so as to restrain the defendants from using the name of Dr. Morse, or either of his children, individually or as partners, in connection with the pills, but to allow the defendants to use the name of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as applied to the pills made by them. The injunction of that name has been granted to the plaintiffs, and they have a right to sell their pills under their actual names, but have no right to sell them under the name of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as applied to the pills made by the defendants.

In the matter of opening and Extending the Bowery.—This is a suit in the City Court, which has been referred to Commissioners to ascertain and report the amount of damages to be awarded to the owners of property to be taken for the purpose of opening the Bowery. The Commissioners have made their report, and the case now comes up on motion to confirm the same. The property to be taken is situated on the Bowery, between Grand and Hester streets, and the owners claim that the damages awarded are inadequate. The motion is opposed by the counsel for the Corporation, and the case is now under advisement.

Eliza M. Badger vs. Seth W. Benedict.—This is an action against the defendant to recover damages for the alleged loss of certain stereotype plates of the memoir of the late Rev. Joseph Badger of Monson, Conn., New-Haven, help this enterprise? The object is worthy of the benevolent philanthropist and Christian. Will he not forward the publication? Good results have been effected by the publication of this memoir, and we are sure more will follow its circulation. We wish additional means at our service, we are confident that we could find worthy objects for the benevolent public. Will not the readers of the Tribune help this enterprise?

The Rev. Mr. Badger was a missionary to Persia, and a brother of the late Rev. Joseph Badger of Monson, Mass. He died in Persia, and left a widow and children. The boys themselves have paid their own way through college, and the object of this publication is to help the widow and children in the expenses of the establishment.

We have received a letter from Mrs. Badger, in which she says: "I am very grateful to the friends who have interested themselves in the publication of my husband's memoir, and I am sure that the sale of the book will more than repay the expenses of publication. I have been urged to publish it for a long time, but have delayed it from year to year, hoping that I might be able to do so without calling upon the benevolent for aid. But I am now convinced that I ought not to delay it longer, and I have therefore determined to publish it myself, and have made arrangements with the publishers to that effect. I have also made arrangements with the publishers to that effect. I have also made arrangements with the publishers to that effect. I have also

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamships *Atlantic* and *North Star*, which sail for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

SIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WOLFGANG—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE OCTOROON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—ENGLISH CONCERTS.

BROADWAY, cor. Ninth-street—ROSSITER'S SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

SIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Arabia* and the *Borussia*, the former from Liverpool, and the latter from Southampton, on the 4th inst., supplies interesting intelligence from the Old World. In regard to the rumored acquisition of Savoy and Nice by France it would appear, notwithstanding the tranquillizing assurances of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the annexation is likely to be speedily effected. The French journals indeed already speak of it as *un fait accompli*. It is, of course, understood that Piedmont consents to this cession, because of the sacrifices of France in the late Italian campaign, and in view of the compensation anticipated in Central Italy. That the engagement under which the French army was to be placed upon a peace footing is not deceptive, we have evidence in the report of the French Minister of War announcing that the contingent of 1859 will be reduced from 140,000 to 100,000 men. Further details of the late actions in Morocco state that the battle of Jan. 23 was in reality drawn, both armies retaining their positions. In that of Feb. 1, the brother of the Emperor of Morocco commanded the Moors, who were mowed down fearfully by the Spanish artillery. It is now credibly reported that the regular army of the Emperor has not been in action, but has been held in reserve, upon the anticipation that the enemy might be drawn into the interior and then overwhelmed by an unexpected attack. KOSSUTH is said to have gone to Hungary. The Protestant deputation, to whom the Emperor had refused an interview, had published a memorandum indicative of irritated feeling and a hostile purpose. Discontent was so general and menacing that Government was rapidly massing troops on the frontier. In the Grand Duchy of Baden much excitement prevailed in antagonism to the recent concordat. Of the five Commissioners appointed by the Diet to examine the instrument, four are known and one is believed to be opposed to the treaty. The later advices we receive from Australia, India and Brazil are of merely commercial interest.

The fabrication of dispatches designed to defeat the Mexican Treaty is prosecuted with maladroit activity. From New-Orleans we now are told that Vera Cruz mails to the 10th proximo have been received, through what agency it is not stated, and that they contain confirmation of the report that MIRAMON has advanced to the neighborhood of Vera Cruz with forces greatly exceeding the levies of the Liberals. Much reserve should be practiced in crediting these questionable telegrams. Our Government has, however, received such assurances in regard to the condition of Chihuahua, as to decide it upon ordering detachments of the army now in New-Mexico to pass the Mexican frontier, with a view to protecting American citizens, who are said to be exposed to imminent danger from the threats and excesses of the Reactionary faction. This action on the part of the President is an anticipation of the policy authorized by the unratified convention of Mr. MCLANE. Details of the attack made by the Mexican guerillas, under the command of CORTINAS, on the steamer *Ranchero*, on her way down the Rio Grande, reach us by way of New-Orleans. The steamer, which had a valuable freight on board, was attacked at Balsa, thirty-six mile above Brownsville. Fortunately Col. FORD and Capt. LITTLETON, who had left Brownsville with their companies but a day or two previous, were in the immediate vicinity and exchanged shots with the guerillas, driving them across the river. Finding that the repulse would not be effectual without the success was promptly followed up, Col. FORD immediately conveyed his troops to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. A sharp conflict ensued. The guerillas retreated to a fort which they had thrown up some distance up the river, obliging Col. FORD to send to the steamer for artillery. CORTINAS was finally obliged to return to the American side of the river, and at last accounts was thirty miles above Brownsville. He had robbed the mail rider from Rio Grande of all the money he had in his possession, and as there were still three hundred men under his command, there were fears that he might renew the outrages he had before committed.

By the Overland Mail, news from California to January 28 has been received. A movement, with no probabilities of success, was on foot for the transfer of the seat of State Government to San Francisco. The proposition convulsed Sacramento. The Legislature had decided to petition Congress not only for a daily overland mail, but for renewed facilities in the way of ocean steamers. Congress is also to be petitioned for the removal of the injunctions upon the working of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. The proposition to elect a Senator at the present session in place of Dr. GWIN had been vehemently denounced by Ex-Gov. WELLER in a published letter. From Oregon we have dates to Jan. 19, and from British Columbia to Jan. 24. The reports from the Similkamen mines continue to be inflammatory.

By a succession of arrivals we have Havana advices to Feb. 15. The news is without moment. The Captain-General of Cuba had issued his proclamation calling for recruits for the army in Morocco, and also a prohibition limiting the number of Coolies to be introduced into the Island. The ship *Union*, of this port, bound to New-Orleans, had been cast away on Gingerbread Shoals on the 2d; and the *Ashland*, from Boston, was, on the same day, wrecked on Little Isaacs. The crews of both vessels were saved.

The Virginia Democratic Convention, after a severe struggle, agreed in dissent, and on Saturday evening passed a resolution of fidelity to any nomination that might be made at Charleston, and adjourned. A mass meeting was subsequently organized, composed mainly of the disbanded members, and resolutions approving of a Southern conference, and requesting the Legislature to communicate with South Carolina on the subject, were adopted. The meeting was in the course of the evening addressed by General STARKE, an agent sent by Mississippi upon a mission similar to that of Col. MUDDINGER. The Mississippian urged strongly a conference, not to dissolve but to preserve the Union, by arming the South against the disunion fanaticism of the North.

The trial of W. J. LANE, Jr., for the Fulton Bank fraud in the Oyer and Terminer, was concluded on Saturday. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. His counsel gave notice that he should move for a new trial, while the District Attorney stated that on Thursday he should move for judgment to be entered against the convict.

The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday. The sales of the day were higher on New-York Central and Pacific Mail, but not quite so well on the Western shares as on Friday. No alteration in Money rates. Exchange closed 109 on London.

Sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton, including 500 bales *in transitu*, at steady prices. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Flour, however, was a shade firmer. Provisions were in lively demand. Prices generally favored sellers. Groceries were less active. The movements in other branches of trade were not very extensive. The storm had the effect of checking operations. There were 323 vessels of all classes in port.

The Mexican Treaty in Congress.

On the arrival of the McLane Mexican treaty, certain persons claiming to speak for the Republican party at once denounced the measure in true partisan style, and the impression went abroad that as the Republicans had sufficient strength to defeat the treaty in the Senate, on a two-thirds vote, its non-ratification, as a matter of course, was considered certain. From all the information we can obtain on the subject, and from a consideration of the various elements of opposition to the treaty which appear to be stirring on every side, we are inclined, on the contrary, to believe that the ratification of this most important treaty is rapidly becoming assured.

We do not know, of course, what the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has done, or what it intends to do in the matter. We understand, however, that the Republican members of that Committee had some time since made up their minds to oppose it *in toto*. But if this were so, it is evident that a change is taking place in that quarter. Mr. SUMNER, we are credibly informed, is beginning to entertain broad and enlarged views of the treaty, and to favor its adoption; and even Mr. SEWARD, who is supposed to be still strongly inclined to make a party matter of the treaty, and to oppose it on purely partisan grounds, is stated to be opening his eyes to the fact that in so doing he will assuredly excite a new and active element of opposition to himself personally, and lessen his influence with his own party at this critical period of his political life. Any conspicuous ignorance of the great Mexican question, and any lack of ability and shrewdness in grasping it, and taking the lead in insuring the ratification of Mr. McLANE's treaty, would certainly interfere very seriously with Mr. SEWARD's leading position among the Republicans and with his claims to the Presidency.

Common report says, and we are inclined to believe with truth, that the treaty would long since have been reported to the Senate favorably, had not the Republican members of the Committee held back on a professed doubt as to whether they were treating with any real government in Mexico, and on the singular belief that the ratification of the Treaty must lead to war with that country! That treaty speaks for itself; its stipulations, one by one, state their own meaning, and we believe it is beyond the power of the most extravagant imagination of any one not disposed to make mountains out of mole-hills, to discover in any part of that treaty even the remotest possibility of war, of the acquisition of territory, or so much as the dusky outlines of the ubiquitous negro. Any man, worthy to be called a statesman, worthy to hold a seat in the United States Senate, ought to know that in treaties with the Constitutional Liberal Government of Mexico, he is treating with the vital, enduring principle of freedom and progress in that country—treating with a Government which, if he has any confidence in our own institutions, he must know is the only one sure to prove eventually successful, and obtain supreme control of the country—although without the moral support of the United States and the Christian world, and without the honest infusion of a healthy foreign element, it may yet be obliged to struggle for years and to wade through rivers of blood to its final victory. Any man who covets the name and position of an American statesman ought to know that if the Liberal party of Mexico, with which we are treating, was but the shadow of a party, instead of being, as it is, the victorious and progressive political force of the country, our only safety would still lie in taking up that Party, strengthening its hands, placing it in power, and maintaining it there. It is of little use for us at this day to discuss the worn-out policy of non-interference with Mexico and of withdrawing entirely from her affairs. We have a direct interest in Mexico which will not suffer itself to be disregarded or ignored. The time has arrived which makes it imperative upon us to shape the destiny of that Republic as truly as if it formed an integral portion of our own domain. Look upon the question from whatever side we will, we shall find that we are bound up with Mexico for weal or for wo, and the necessity of a peaceful solution of this momentous question, on national grounds, has suddenly flashed upon the minds of all thinking men in American public life. This necessity is one of the powerful influences under which we think it sure that the Mexican treaty must be ratified.

It should now be evident to any mind of common intelligence, and acquainted with the state of the case, that if we do not treat with Mexico on the basis of the proposed treaty, sectional issues will arise in the future, even more dangerous than that "irrepressible conflict" which is now convulsing our politics, and no politician or political party can safely venture to take the responsibility of thwarting a measure framed and brought forward in season to avert evils of such magnitude. This is another of the powerful influences under which we think that the treaty will be ratified.

The commercial advantages to be derived from the proposed treaty are plain upon its face, and must commend themselves immediately to the masses of our people. Commercial men see that 6,000 miles of sea coast are at once to be thrown open to their shipping. A brisk trade will spring up with the Gulf ports of Mexico, with her land frontier, with her California shores, with Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Acapulco, and her long Pacific coast. Manufacturers and traders must see that large quantities of calicos, cotton goods of all kinds, boots, shoes, iron, tools of every description, steam-engines, machinery, pumps, farming implements, harnesses, trunks, lumber of all descriptions, books, flour, beef, pork, lard, and a great variety of other wares and merchandise must be rapidly called for by Mexico under the operation of a liberal tariff and a secure trade. A few facts will show how vast the development of this commerce must become, by a comparison of its present condition with that of our relations with other Spanish-American non-manufacturing States, far less populous than Mexico, less favorably situated for a prosperous intercourse with the United States, and less likely to maintain such an intercourse in a normal condition of things.

Take for example the branch of our manufactures of wood. This industry, almost confined to the New-England States, is also especially likely to profit by increased relations with such a nation as Mexico. At present more than half our exports of this kind go to Cuba, which, with one-seventh of the Mexican population, takes $1,288,576, against only $7,432 taken by Mexico. Even Hayti, thanks to her more tranquil condition, nearly doubles our Mexican customers, with $12,628 of our wooden wares; and remote Brazil appears on the books for $22,170. It is not extravagant to estimate the increase of this traffic with Mexico, under the McLane treaty, at 500 *per cent.* within a single twelvemonth. Again, in the article of rice, we find the following record staring us in the face: Hayti, $111,016; Cuba, $649,843; Mexico, $14,082. In the article of soap, Hayti, our largest customer, perhaps in the hope of washing herself white, takes from us $218,188; Mexico, only $14,417. In the immense and important flour trade of the country we find for Brazil, $3,527,732; for Mexico, $184,223. Of copper and brass manufactures, we send to Cuba, now, six times as much, and to far-away Chili three times as much as to Mexico. Of our hams and bacon, Cuba takes $282,572; Mexico, only $5,202. Of household furniture, Cuba takes $279,897; Chili, $53,298; Mexico, only $11,091. Of our iron manufactures, Cuba takes $2,068,411; Peru, $249,435; Mexico, only $81,878. These figures tell their own story. They show that all sections of our country, the North, the South, the East and the West, are equally interested in developing the enormous field for their special exports which has only begun to be worked in Mexico: a field into which, as soon as it shall be fairly thrown open, our emigrant labor will also be profitably invited, and in which our surplus capital will find the most magnificent opportunities of employment. This is another powerful influence at work to secure the ratification of Mr. McLANE's treaty.

But these influences are all simply political and commercial. Other considerations remain of a higher strain—considerations of sympathy with the struggling cause of Christianity and liberty in Mexico. The Congress of the United States has under discussion a treaty of which the world now knows the import—a treaty one stipulation of which strikes at the root of religious and civil despotism, and opens to civilizing Christianity a country of more than 8,000,000 souls—a country which for three and a half centuries has been cursed by a practical heathenism combining the murderous and destructive vices of the Thugs of India with the ignorance of the Hottentots of Africa. And yet our journals, secular and religious, our associations and combinations, social, political or religious, throughout all these United States, remain stolidly indifferent to this great and important fact. We have Societies to search out the heathen in the Pacific Islands, in Africa, India, China, and the remotest corners of the earth, upon whom to expend millions of money, and weeks of benediction and prayer, and yet these Societies either do not know or will not care enough about the heathen of Mexico to give them the slightest attention, or offer the first token of sympathy to those brave, self-sacrificing patriots who are endeavoring to disenthrall their benighted country. We can assemble meetings of sympathy for the classic land of Italy, whose people enjoy far higher privileges of education and liberty than the poor Mexican. Prominent politicians and divines can take the stand and talk eloquently about Tuscan and Roman liberty, but not one word is heard in behalf of freedom in Mexico.

This Mexican question is eliciting some very curious features in American politics and religion, especially from those journals which arrogate to themselves the purest philanthropy and are the most clamorous for the largest freedom. These journals are foremost in taking the very narrowest views of State policy, and at the present time they are fairly howling with rage whenever the news of victory to the Liberals in Mexico reaches this country, and devote themselves earnestly to giving currency to fabricated statements about the doings and the power of despotism in that country, in order to defeat the ratification of the truly republican treaty now lying before the Senate of the United States.

The stories relative to the intended movement of MIRAMON upon Vera Cruz, false as we know them to be, with other fabricated statements adverse to the Liberals, which find such universal currency, should not be allowed one particle of influence or weight against the ratification of the McLane treaty in Congress. There ought not to be one moment's further hesitation in making it a positive law of the land.

Police Statistics and the Sunday Laws.

The statistics of crime are highly instructive, and, rightly interpreted, furnish a basis for wise reform in criminal jurisprudence and philanthropic effort. The facts of the Police Department given to the public last week, showing a remarkable diminution of arrests for crime during the quarter ending Feb. 1, deserve study in the light of a profounder philosophy than seems to have dawned on the official heads of that department.

It appears that the total number of arrests for the last quarter was 16,842, against 23,971 for the quarter ending Nov. 1; or a *falling off* of 7,028, equal to 43 per cent. of crime prevented. Of this decrease, the Superintendent assigns 13 per cent. to "offences against property," and 30 per cent. to "personal offences and those against the public peace." Such, in brief, are the facts: and they are cheering and important enough to claim an intelligent and reliable explanation. Let us look at the logic that is applied to the statistics embodying the first fruits of the Police policy of *preventing* as well as permitting crime.

"These facts seem to show," says the Report, "that crime decreases rather than increases in Winter;" or, as a paragraphist naively expressed the same sentiment, "It is presumed that the cause of this disparity is *the scarcity of criminals*, as November, December and January are generally the dullest months in the police business." This is the "inductive philosophy," with a vengeance! There have been 7,000 less criminals in a quarter, because of "the scarcity of criminals!" What the public want to know is, *why* the criminals have been "scarce." The Police authorities seem to think the apologetic style called for on account of the sudden collapse in the "police business," and fall back on the frosty season—as if to assure themselves and the people that genial Spring would return to us our accustomed 24,000 cut-throats and pickpockets, instead of the paltry 17,000, gleaned up in "the dullest months" of Winter! Thus the Report proceeds: "This may, perhaps, be in some degree attributable to the fact of the migration of many professional thieves to the South, and that certain crimes, as picking pockets, are most readily effected in Summer; and to this, that offenders of certain classes, as drunkards, are more frequently escaped police attention than in Summer."

All this would be very well if established facts warranted any such solution of the matter. But how does it happen that the principal falling off is in offences against the *person*, (amounting to thirty per cent,) while the philosophy of the Department only or mainly takes into account the supposed causes of the decrease of offences against property—amounting to but thirteen per cent? The fluctuation is not so much in "professional thieves" and "pickpockets," who are supposed to have "migrated," as in bruisers and cut-throats, and the products of the rum-shops generally. So that the *why* does not tally with the *what* of this matter.

But there is broader ground for calling in question the reasoning of the Department. The facts of previous years do not sustain the theory that "November, December and January are generally the dullest months in the Police business." We have not the full statistics of the Metropolitan Police Board at hand; but we take such *data* as the report before us employs when it says, "it is noticeable that the arrests were uniformly much more numerous on *Tuesday* than on *Sunday*, when a considerable number of liquor shops were closed." Taking the record of arrests for the Tuesdays and Sundays from Aug. 1, 1857, to Feb. 1, 1859, and *excluding* those for "November, December and January," and the average number on those two days for such quarter proves to have been 2,978; while the arrests on those days for the corresponding *Winter* quarters for "November, December and January," of 1857, '58, were 3,084; and for 1858, '59, no less than 3,289—in both cases in *excess* of the Summer or any other quarters.

The remarkable fact, then, that forty-three per cent. of crime has been *prevented* in a single quarter, remains to be accounted for by other methods than those of the Department established "to prevent crime." Can it be accounted for? We think it can. One fact of the General Superintendent seems to suggest the philosophy the Department are so slow to recognize—the uniformly greater number of arrests on the week days "*than on Sunday, when a considerable number of liquor shops were closed.*" They used to be *twenty-five per cent. more* on Sunday than on other days. During the last quarter they have been some *sixty per cent. less;* and it would not have required a large stretch of the reasoning powers to have connected Sabbath sobriety with week-day order, so as to have furnished at least a probable or proximate cause for obvious effects, alike creditable to the Department and grateful to good citizens. Certain it is that no single measure to which the Police Department has applied its powers was ever more welcomed and sustained by the community than the attempt to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic. Our ground of amazement is, that having in a good degree accomplished their object, with results that gladden every heart, they should fail to comprehend the moral bearings of their own doings—ignore the clue to their true policy for the future—and place on the brow of "Winter" the civic crown won by their own industry and fidelity, and which a grateful and hopeful community are eager to place on the head of the man or the Department by whose agency crime is prevented and our Sabbath quiet restored.

Seats and Speeches in Congress.

The House of Representatives should wait to see whether the franking privilege will be abolished or not, before restoring the desks which were discarded last session. When members are deprived of the right of sending political wisdom by the hundred weight gratis through the Post-office, they will probably be able to write their correspondence in their rooms, and be able to listen to what is going on while they sit in the House. The franking privilege may have made desks a necessity; but their presence unquestionably leads to a terrible waste of time. They were the main promoters and supporters of that system of essay-reading which has gradually taken the place of debating in both Houses of Congress. How much they have had to do with the present lamentable condition of parliamentary oratory in Washington, is partially shown in the wide difference which everybody recognizes between the style of public speaking at an ordinary public meeting for business, and that which prevails at the Capitol. When men get up to address audiences at Faneuil Hall or the Cooper Institute they have either to argue well, or joke well, or be very pathetic, or very sublime. If they are simply long-winded, and insist upon repeating what everybody knows, without either wit, or humor, or logic, one of two things is sure to happen—the audience will stamp them down, or the getters up of public meetings will never ask them to speak again. For the sake of his present comfort, as well as his future reputation, the orator who addresses an ordinary popular assemblage is compelled to employ all his powers in keeping up the attention of those who are present. They are there to be either amused, or convinced, or excited, and while they are perfectly ready to accept whatever boon he pleases to confer upon them, they insist upon his either amusing, exciting or convincing them. The public meeting is, in short, a barometer by which the extent of every "spouter's" powers may be pretty accurately ascertained.

In Congress, under the desk *régime*, the American orator, famed as he is for his fluency and readiness, becomes quite another animal. His audience, having every man a writing-table before him, and the Post-office behind, do not care a straw what fare he provides for them, and he knows so well they do not care, that he now provides nothing palatable whatever, but generally writes a trashy article for the *Globe*, to be read by his constituents in the long Winter evenings; and in order to get it into the *Globe*, and for no other reason, favors the House with a preliminary reading. We rarely hear of any member of Congress being an effective speaker, or producing an impression upon the House. The House does not concern itself in the least about his sayings. It writes letters and votes, but neither listens nor debates. In fact, it would be an enormous saving of the time of the Legislature if the stupid formality of delivering speeches were dispensed with altogether, or if each member were allowed, on giving notice to the Speaker, to send his manuscript directly to the printer: his constituents would see it, and this is all he either cares or hopes for.

We ventured to anticipate, when the desks were removed last session, that a reform was about to take place,—that members would attend in their places to listen, and that when a bore attempted a windy harangue, they would put him down with emphasis. The contempt for the rules of the House, displayed by some members in recently restoring some of the rejected articles, leads us to believe that we were too sanguine, and unless the abolition of the franking privilege diminishes the prevailing rage for epistolary correspondence, we shall not see a return to two sessions a year. Congress must do better, however, is certain—that if the manly art of debating be not restored, something must be done to cut short the practice of writing long essays on the *pros* and *cons* of Slavery, and reading them on the floor of the House. The result of it is that the legislation of each session is crowded into the last two weeks, and then hurried through with scandalous haste.

Perhaps, however, this is the normal state of legislative bodies; and it certainly seems too probable that nothing like speeches addressed to the audience present will ever be heard in Congress as long as the Slavery controversy rages. Members of Congress are now no better than pipes of party. They go to Congress to vote, not to convince or be convinced. If the object of debating be to persuade those who listen, debating in the Capitol at Washington then will doubtless prove a vain labor. No man there even pretends to be open to conviction of any sort; and we know of no more striking illustration of the facility with which political forms may be kept up, even in a Government like our own, long after the substance has disappeared, than the notorious fact, that if any member of the two *deliberative* assemblies, to whose management we commit the affairs of the Union, were to declare that he had given a vote other than had been expected by his friends or his party, in consequence of the arguments of a political opponent, he would be greeted by nine-tenths of the public with a shout, either of pity for his imbecility or of execration for his treachery. Nor would the matter rest here. The whisper of a confession that, while sitting in his place in Congress, he could, by any possibility, be brought, through the eloquence and the logic of others, to see any subject in a new light, would seal his fate as a politician. He would be quietly put aside at the end of the session, and left to vegetate in unfruitful honesty under a blasting stigma of "impracticability," after being roundly denounced by the party journals as a deliberate and purchased traitor.

SALT IN THE STREETS.—To a stranger who has heard of New-York only as the abode of political and social corruption, the gratuitous salting of our streets by coach and car proprietors in this time of snows may appear a most surprising act of the purest disinterestedness. Such a stranger will no doubt be pained at our ingratitude, when we complain of these briny libations as an intolerable nuisance, making it cost a coat of varnish to ride through the town in a coach, and a suit of clothes to cross a street on foot; making the atmosphere of Broadway as cold and damp as that of a pork-packer's cellar, and planting the seeds of more colds, coughs and coffins than poverty and Winter themselves combined. Through this salting process Broadway, from a useful thoroughfare, is converted into a channel of mud, which divides eastern New-York from western even more effectually than the river separates both from Brooklyn.

Had the Delphic oracle possessed the prophetic vision it claimed, classic mythology would have had no river Styx and no boatman Charon. Broadway, with ragged sweepers praying for *oboli* at the crossings, would have taken the place of the "murky stream" and its mercenary ferryman. The condition in which our streets are kept half the year through makes it difficult to understand what real advantage residence in the City possesses over residence in the country; unless, indeed, it be heavier taxes, more incendiary fires, and the privilege of carrying arms at night for protection against ruffians. People are usually supposed to congregate in a city on account of the increased facilities of communication and security which municipal life is supposed to afford. But it is a matter of serious doubt whether, in the country, merchants residing several miles apart cannot communicate with as little positive inconvenience and little less prejudice to their health than those in the city who are separated by half a dozen mud canals like Broadway. We should not object to the present use of salt if we could hope that it would preserve the City from further corruption; but to effect this object it should be applied, not to the streets, but to the officials, on whom the responsibility for our present wretched condition really rests. Let these officials be salted down for exportation, and we shall be happy to inaugurate a subscription for supplying their places with rural reeves who can be warranted capable of managing the great stye in which our imperial population is condemned to wallow.

From Havana.

THE DE SOTO AND QUAKER CITY AT THIS PORT—THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS—RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY IN MOROCCO—SHIPWRECKS.

The Steamship *De Soto*, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, from New-Orleans, *viâ* Havana, on the 14th, arrived here yesterday, having been detained by fog outside the bar.

The *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Havana, on the 15th, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Empire City* had left Havana for New-Orleans. The Gunard steamer *Karnak*, from New-York *viâ* Nassau, entered port at the same time as the *De Soto*.

The health of the city remained good. The Captain-General had issued a proclamation calling for volunteers for the Spanish army against Morocco.

The Captain-General had also issued an order on the 10th inst., stopping the importation of Chinese emigrants into the island after the 31st of December next, giving as a reason that a sufficient number had arrived (with those to arrive) to test that kind of labor; up to that time they would be admitted on tolerance, as they had been for some time past; also to not interfere with the interest of those who had contracted for their importation during the present year, and to give time for the Government at Madrid to further consider the matter.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Com. MOFFAT had been some days at Havana, sailing for Matanzas Tuesday morning last. The opera at the Tacon theatre had been well attended, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS receiving a benefit on the 14th inst., the receipts of which were $2,000. She also drew a prize the same day in the Havana Lottery for $6,000. A new company had been formed, to be called the "Cortesi Opera Company," to visit the cities of the Island and afterwards through the United States by way of Charleston. A pair of elephants had arrived per steamer from New-Orleans, in fine order for CHARINI'S Circus; and, from there not having been an elephant in Cuba for 20 years, one would suppose the elephantine fever would rage terribly for some time to come.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The steamer *Habana*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived here to-day.

The ship *Union*, from New-York for New-Orleans was totally wrecked on Gingerbread Shoals on the 2d inst. Her cargo was mostly saved, but in a damaged state. Her crew and thirteen passengers were saved, and taken to Nassau. The wreckers had stripped and burned the hull.

The ship *Ashland*, from Boston for New-Orleans, with a cargo of ice, was wrecked on the 2d inst. on Little Isaacs. The wreckers had saved her rigging and sails. Her crew were also saved.

Business at Havana was dull. Sugar was steady at 9¾c.@9¾c. The stock was 40,000 boxes, against 60,000 at the corresponding period last year.

Exchange on London was 13¾ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York 2¼ ₱ cent.

Freights were dull.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Proposed Removal of the State Capital—A Daily Overland Mail Recommended—The Absalom Quicksilver Case.

[BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.]

MARYSVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The California Overland Mail stage passed here this afternoon, bringing the regular news dispatch from San Francisco to noon of the 17th ult., and telegraphic advices, *viâ* Pierbaugh's Ferry, up to 9 P. M. of the 28th.

A movement was on foot to induce the Legislature to move the seat of Government from Sacramento to San Francisco. Considerable alarm was felt on this account at the former place, but the probabilities of removal were small.

A bill providing for the erection of a State building at Sacramento had been introduced in the Senate.

Mr. CRANDALL, an extensive stage manager, was about purchasing one hundred and twenty stage horses for the Placerville and Salt Lake mail route.

Resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature, asking Congress to establish a daily Overland Mail; also, urging a restoration of the Ocean Mail Service, between San Francisco and New-York, to the state of efficiency which prevailed when the mails were carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The question of a division of the State has been made the special order for Feb. 2.

A bill has also been introduced for a law compelling the closing of bazaars and saloons, and other places of traffic, on the Sabbath. Strong petitions, extensively signed, were in circulation urging its passage.

Governor Weller has published a letter denouncing the proposition to bring on the election of a successor to Senator Gwin this winter, a year in advance of the proper time, as a contemplated fraud on the people, and of a most infamous character. The indications are that the scheme, which has never been sufficiently matured to justify even action upon it, will be abandoned.

The clipper ship *Don Quixotte* sails to-morrow for China, taking one hundred passengers and twenty-five thousand Mexican dollars.

The barks *What Cheer* and *Page* sailed from San Francisco for Japan on the 24th, to obtain cargoes of fancy goods and other productions of that country, such as have recently sold here at enormous profits. Some skillful designers accompanied the *Page* with the purpose of furnishing Japanese mechanics or artists with models after which to manufacture articles, better designed for the American market, the object being to get the advantage of Japanese skill in execution for the manufacture of articles of furniture, &c., after plans designed by Americans. High hopes are indulged that such employment of Japanese labor will prove vastly profitable, and result in introducing into common use in this country many useful fixtures of household furniture of exquisite taste, beauty and of moderate cost.

Rev. Mr. GABLE and lady wished to go to Japan as missionaries, by one of the vessels named, but the charter parties refused to take them as passengers, on the plea that their presence in that country as teachers of a new religion might lead to trouble and hinder commercial operations.

The new woolen factory in San Francisco is in successful operation, employing eighty operatives, and turning out one hundred and fifty blankets daily.

A concurrent resolution passed both houses of the Legislature on the 27th, appointing a joint committee to receive proposals for the permanent removal of the State capital from Sacramento to San Francisco or Oakland.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived on the 28th, with Oregon dates to the 19th, and British Columbia dates to the 24th.

A party had been dispatched by the citizens of Portland, Oregon, to explain and report concerning the Similkamen gold mines. The accounts from these mines continue to be of an exciting character.

The British ship *Sea Nymph* arrived at Vancouver on the 24th, with a large number of passengers, after a voyage of 330 days from England.

The British Columbia Steam Navigation Company have proposed to make the necessary improvements on the Harrison River.

DECISION OF THE NEW-ALMADEN MINE CASE.

A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly, declaring that miners in quicksilver hold the same relations to the Government as the gold miners do, and on that ground asking Congress to procure the removal of the injunctions which now prevent operations in the New-Almedan quicksilver mines.

A large meeting was held in Santa Clara on the 25th, to give expression to the public feeling created by the continued closing of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines. Resolutions were passed declaring that the injunction, if long continued, would destroy the business energies of the country, and impair the mining interests throughout the State.

The decision of Judge MCALLISTER in the District Court, upon the Mine Case, elicits from the San Francisco *Herald* the following remarks:

"The effect is prejudicial to our mining interests, by creating a doubt upon mining titles throughout the State, and a great deal of feeling has been manifested by miners on the subject. Santa Clara is not the only sufferer, although several hundreds of her citizens have been deprived of their means of support by the injunction, and a clog put upon her prosperity, for the whole State is affected. An enormous amount of capital is forced to remain wholly idle and unproductive, still further distressing the money market, already too straitened for our requirements. Large quantities of quicksilver are also hermetically sealed up for the use of our miners, although new mines of that metal have been discovered, and prove valuable, yet the stoppage of supply from those of New-Almaden has resulted in the greatly increased value of that article, so indispensable for the prosecution of mining. A grievous tax is thus imposed upon those engaged in getting out the precious metals, which has had the effect of cutting down their emoluments, for the values of gold and silver remain unchanged."

From the same paper we learn that "the question has again reverted to the immediate consideration of the United States Attorney-General, and it is earnestly hoped that he will consent to a dissolution of the injunction, if not altogether withdraw the suit."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The market continues rather inactive, though not quiet. Movements are watched with interest, and a disposition is evinced among a few parties to speculate, but this feeling is deprecated, as any ill-founded inflation would work mischief. If the market be left to itself it will recover in the Spring, but shipments from New-York must be kept moderate to attain such a result. The changes in the market are as follows: Candles weaker. Coal, drooping. Coffee, lower, Rio selling at 14½c. Provisions are firmer. Clear Pork sells at $18 for barrels and $9 50 for halves; Mess, $16 50 and $8 50. Bacon, 11c.@12½c. Butter and Lard and Hams are unchanged. French Brandies are active, and Domestic Spirits firm. Raw Sugars are inactive, but higher prices are asked by holders; Crushed has drooped back to 12½c., and Refiners to 12¾c. Quite a competition among holders of Coffee sprung up on the 17th, and sound Rio advanced to 18c., and 500 bags of extra Java sold at 16½c. Other articles are unchanged.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The Convention broke up in a row at about 2 o'clock this morning, without announcing the vote on the resolution that it is inexpedient to declare a particular preference for any man for President, but pledging support to the nominee. This morning it was announced that the vote was not yet counted, and a motion is pending to take the vote again. The Convention is now quarreling about the method of calling the roll and points of order.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 18—2 P. M.

The Convention, amid much noise and confusion, and without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, has just adjourned until 4 P. M. Possibly this evening some harmonious result will be effected.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The Democratic Convention adjourned last night after adopting a resolution to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

After the adjournment a mass meeting was held, composed principally of the members of the Convention, and the following resolutions adopted:

First—That every suggestion of patriotism and policy favor conservative State action as a measure of security for constitutional State rights.

Second—That the General Assembly of Virginia should respond favorably to the invitation of the State of South Carolina, by the appointment of Commissioners to a united Southern Conference.

After the mass meeting adjourned, a crowd waited on Gen. STARKE, Commissioner from Mississippi to Virginia, who arrived yesterday. In his speech he said Mississippi wanted the Conference for the Union and not for disunion. The South would not go out of the Union; but if she were not protected by Federal authority, she would seize the Federal property within her limits, and defend herself. The speech was received with great cheering.

The Convention did not express a preference for any one for the Presidency. The majority favored a Southern Conference.

The Storm and Travel Eastward.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The snow and sleet storm incommodes railroad travel. The 3 P. M. train from New-York, yesterday, arrived at 6:20 this morning. The *Bay State* reached Fall River at 7 o'clock this morning, and her passengers reached Boston at 12:30. The passengers by the Norwich boat will come through to-mo

row morning. Passengers *viâ* Stonington had not arrived at 6 o'clock this evening.

From Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the subjects of Territorial Governments for Nevada, Pike's Peak and Dacotah. Bills, it is said, will be reported in these cases; certainly as to the last named. The Committee contemplate nothing further for Arizona at present than a Surveyor-General and Judicial District.

The Committee on Agriculture have decided to report a Homestead Bill, which will pass the House, but its success in the Senate is uncertain.

The friends of Protection are confident that the Committee of Ways and Means will soon report a bill imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties wherever the same are practicable.

Those who have closely scrutinized the subject, say the House are almost equally divided on the question of the franking privilege, and the preponderance of feeling is against its abolition.

On the 22d February it is proposed that there shall be an effort made throughout the United States to raise sufficient funds to carry on the work upon the Washington National Monument during the coming year. Citizens in every part of the country can contribute through the Postmasters of their respective towns. About a thousand Postmasters have boxes for the purpose placed in their offices, and have raised within the past four months more than $2,000. There are nearly 28,000 postmasters who have not been heard from, and it is to be hoped that they will coöperate with the others. If they will consent to do so, and if the returns average only $1 50 per year, or 12½ cents per month, the work can be kept in progress. A very slight effort made in each place throughout the country would insure the completion of the Monument in a few years.

Editors of newspapers are desired to call attention to this patriotic enterprise.

The National Union Executive Committee have decided to hold a Nominating Convention at Baltimore. The time to be designated hereafter.

The Paraguayan Commissioner has met with a cordial reception from the Executive officers of our Government. After the formal exchange of ratifications of the Bowlin Treaty, this week, he will enter upon his duties under the special convention for the settlement of the indemnity due to the Hopkins Company.

The House Committee on the Post-office will, at an early day, give Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, a hearing on the subject of restoring to the steamer *Isabel* the regular mail service between Charleston and Havana, which is strongly urged by the merchants of Charleston, Savannah, Key West and New-York.

The House Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the existing laws, and to report reforms in the manner of execution and prices paid for printing and binding, had a long session yesterday, Superintendent of Public Printing HEART giving many valuable hints from his long experience on that subject.

Large Fire in Boston.

BEDDING FACTORY BURNED—TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 19.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the curled hair and feather establishment of MANNING, GLOVER & Co., No. 49 North Market-street and No. 42 Merchants'-row, whose loss amounts to about $20,000; fully insured.

The lower portion of the main buildings, which was saved, was occupied by FRANCIS E. HATHAWAY, boot and shoe dealer, whose stock was badly damaged by water. RICHARDS & LINCOLN, E. D. ELDRIDGE, HIRAM COLBURN and W. W. AYERS, all shoe dealers in the immediate locality of the fire, suffered more or less damage by water. Total loss estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000.

At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when the firemen had about closed their labors, a portion of the wall fell outward, instantly killing CHARLES CARTER and CHARLES E. DANTON, both highly respected members of the Fire Department. In thirty minutes both bodies were dug from the ruins, shockingly mangled. Several others were injured, but not dangerously.

CARTER and DANTON each leaves a wife and three children.

About six inches of snow fell Saturday afternoon and night. Clear and cold to-day.

The Harper's Ferry Raid.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Sunday, Feb. 19.

STEPHENS and HAZLETT, the last victims of the JOHN BROWN Raid, are kept in the closest confinement. STEPHENS says he feels more cheerful and resigned than he ever expected to be, and remarked yesterday that the consciousness of suffering in a good cause is sufficient consolation. HAZLETT is very low spirited, and declares he would infinitely prefer the wilds of Kansas to his present position.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The Lake Shore express train, while running slowly near Fairview, yesterday afternoon, was run into by a locomotive from behind. The passenger cars were badly smashed, but no serious injury to the passengers was reported.

The Improvement of Mobile Harbor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 18.

The great Mobile Harbor bill has passed the Senate. It had previously passed the House. The bill assures a minimum depth of fifteen feet from the bar to the wharf.

Sailing of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed to-day at 4:30, with sixty passengers and a full cargo, for Liverpool.

Military Affairs.

THE NEW BAND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—SHALL FEB. 22 BE CELEBRATED HERE OR AT WASHINGTON?

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing, like a generous wine-cup, Saturday evening, on the occasion of the grand concert of the new band of the famous Seventh Regiment. The rain, snow and hail commingled, of that stormy night, daunted not the fair, whom none but the brave deserve, from manifesting their ardent interest in the courted corps by their presence at the trumpeting forth of the new musical acquisition of the Guard. An acquisition, indeed! Loud were the acclamations with which the new band was greeted, as, led by its *chef*, Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA, and habited in its elegant uniform, it was marshaled with military precision on to the stage. Then all was deep attention until the first piece—a selection from "Attila"—had been executed, and the applause that followed, compared with that which had preceded, was as thunder to the rolling of a drum. Everybody was satisfied; the thing was a success. All that the Band performed during the rest of the evening confirmed the verdict, and the drum corps, which came later on to the stage, led by Drum-Major DAVID GRAHAM, played to the accompaniment of plentiful praise. Mesdames COLSON and STRAKOSCH, and Messrs. STIGELLI and AMODIO, in solo and quartette, contributed vastly to the pleasure of the occasion.

Much excitement was created among the members of the Regiment, on Saturday, by the announcement that a *bona fide* and pressing invitation had been extended by the Joint Committee of Congress having in charge the arrangements for the inauguration of MILLS' Statue of WASHINGTON at the Capital, on Wednesday, for them to come on and participate in the ceremonies. At the concert on Saturday evening, from which hardly a member of the Regiment was absent, orders were circulated for a mass meeting of the body this morning at 9 o'clock, at the lower arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, to take action in the matter. It is understood that the Board of Officers favors the acceptance of the invitation, so that if the members of the Regiment do not consider the time too brief to make the necessary preparation, there seems to be no obstacle in the way of the citizens of Washington, and the legislative wisdom there assembled, having an opportunity to inspect the finest body of soldiery in this City or in the country.

The New-York Hospital.

SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JAN. 1, 1860.

	Years of Age.	Nativity.	Died.
John Stetgel	34.	Connecticut.	Oct. 5.
Philip Smith	24.	Ireland.	Oct. 8.
Freder'k Thompson	24.	Germany.	Oct. 10.
Henry Smith	23.	Pennsylvania.	Oct. 15.
James Shelton	30.	Ireland.	Oct. 17.
Daniel Callahan	30.	Ireland.	Oct. 22.
Charles Traimer	25.	Germany.	Nov. 1.
Jeremiah Green	50.	New-York.	Nov. 11.
Patrick McAlister	25.	New-York.	Nov. 15.
Peter Finant	22.	New-York.	Nov. 15.
Robt. Cunningham	32.	New-York.	Nov. 23.
Walter Harrington	18.	Halifax.	Nov. 25.
Frank Houston	19.	Ireland.	Dec. 14.
John Scofield	33.	Ireland.	Dec. 24.
E. P. De Rozario	21.	East Indies.	Dec. 26.
James C. Young	49.	Pennsylvania.	Dec. 27.
William Jarvis	27.	Long Island.	Jan. 4.
William Hamilton	40.	Maine.	Jan. 7.
Duncan Loudon	22.	New-York.	Jan. 8.
Nells Peterson	23.	Sweden.	Jan. 9.
Peter Proost	32.	Belgium.	Jan. 12.
Walter Ely	40.	United States.	Jan. 15.
William Grimes	23.	England.	Jan. 16.
Henry Denman	38.	New-York.	Jan. 21.
Edward McKenny	38.	New-York.	Jan. 21.
Patrick O'Nell	35.	Ireland.	Jan. 25.
J. Burgess	58.	Rhode Island.	Jan. 25.
Joel H. Conklin	32.	New-Jersey.	Jan. 30.

WEEKLY REPORT TO FEB. 17.

Remaining on Feb. 10, 236; admitted to Feb. 17, 38. Discharged, cured, or relieved, 37; died, 8: remaining at date, 225. Males, 190; females, 35.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STREET BEGGARS.—Poets manage somehow or other to make a very picturesque character of the wayside mendicant; but even poetic inspiration would find it hard to discover the resemblance between the ideal and the real street vagabond of New-York. For our beggars, unfortunately for the similarity, have not long white hair and beards, nor do they bear about a harp. But young, stout, impudent, dirty and whining, a disgrace even to their own calling, they beset the benevolent on every hand. Every nation has its representatives among them except the Celestial realm. John Chinaman doesn't beg. He buys a small table, a box of cigars, a bunch of matches, and waits for a customer, with the philosophic patience of Confucius printed all over his face. Lately, however, a new candidate for mendicant honors has appeared on Broadway. On almost any pleasant afternoon, passers-by may see on the sidewalk an object which, upon examination, proves to be an abstract of a Chinaman, armless and legless, but what would be a Chinaman if filled out and finished. After the fashion of his race, his brow is in contact with the ground, and in his humility he doesn't look up even to thank the source whence pennies are showered into his cap beside him. You pity the poor creature, but then Chinamen are so ingenious, can so mimic any appearance, that you half fear he might, if he chose, stand up and look as nearly like a man as is possible for any one to look who was born in a country where the name of every river has *an ikstg* in it. It is generally safe, however, not to patronize beggars by the wayside. For the noble charities, public and private, of our City, are sufficient to relieve so nearly every case of honest want, that one is in danger of misapplying his benevolence if he withholds his support from them and distributes his alms at random.

THE CLOCK ON THE CITY HALL.—In a famous book, the body of a chapter headed, "The Snakes of Iceland," consisted of these words: "There are no Snakes in Iceland." So there is a precedent for complaining in a paragraph headed like the present one, that there is no clock on the City Hall; and as the genius of our municipal institutions does not favor the adoption of public wishes as guides or motives of official action, we shall most likely be compelled for some time to come to be annoyed by the appearance of those four great sightless eyes in the new cupola, indicating with painful conspicuousness where clock dials *should* be, but where, alas! they are not. It is difficult to imagine why the completion of repairs is so long delayed, unless it is that the City Government prefers not to be disturbed by any reminder how swiftly the hours of its reign are passing away. At first sight it might be supposed that a desire to exercise the prerogative and patronage would have prompted the bestowal of the job upon some one whose future vote may be wanted. In fact, however, the delay is probably caused by a prudent husbanding of patronage, that it may be bestowed in a time of greater need than the present. Whatever the reason, the public will fail to comprehend why men who are exercising delegated power as members of the City Government, should not practice the same industry, and evince the same energy in the discharge of their public duties, as they or any business man would in his own affairs.

A FALSE ALARM.—"Ball up," is a mystic cypher on coach flags and car windows. Mystic, for who knoweth its import? cypher, for it meaneth nothing. An advertised programme of skating regulations at the commencement of the Winter informed the public that a red ball hoisted in the Park would indicate good skating. But as the Park—though likened in its influence on public health and comfort to the genial warmth of the sun—unlike that luminary, is not visible from every window, people at a distance from it trust to coach and car flags for news of its condition. But as nothing can satiate the capacious maw of a coach, which is proverbially never full, so nothing in reason seems to satisfy their owners, who, for the money they can snatch from those who visit the Park, unfurl a banner blazoned with a lie, and by advertising good skating when there is none at all, obtain money by false pretences, as really as any swindler does, who pays the penalty for his deeds. When men come to believe that the only relief they owe to humanity is to lighten its burden of wealth, they seem to forget what poor Richard knew, that dishonesty don't pay. These tricks of companies find ready imitators in other callings; and the newsboy cries reports of events which have never happened, prompted sometimes by his own cupidity, and sometimes by the shallow shrewdness of the publisher who sends him out. Practices like these overreach themselves, and recoil on the interests of those who adopt them. No man or body of men can long succeed in business who have lost the confidence of the public.

ANCIENT MIRACLES AND MODERN SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The new Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, was crowded last evening, to hear a discourse by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, the pastor, upon the subject of "Modern Spiritual Manifestations and Ancient Miracles Contrasted." Mr. THOMPSON took no text. Modern Spiritualism, he announced, had developed into a subject of mammoth importance, and demanded a sober and serious discussion in the pulpit. The present Spiritual manifestations he believed to be the false miracles prophesied by Christ and the Apostles—miracles whose falsity, it was foretold, would deceive the very elect. After showing that it was natural for man to believe in the supernatural, he presented side by side the miracles set forth in the Bible and the wonders of Spiritualism. The miracles of the Bible, he showed, were for a high and moral end, while the miracles of Spiritualism he alleged to be for insignificant and unworthy purposes. God wrote his laws on tables of stone, and the glory of his presence shone resplendent. The modern Spiritualist thumped on walls, made tables perform miraculous dances on the floor, spelt out lovers' names, and told whether one's grandmother died of the influenza, and all for twenty-five cents. He took the ground that all these demonstrations were the workings of the imagination, the result of trickery or the product of occult causes as yet unknown. Some modern Spiritualists he accredited honesty of view and purpose, but the most he set down as jugglers working upon the credulity and pockets of the weak-minded. The discourse, which lasted over an hour, was most attentively attended to.

THE STORM.—An old-fashioned snow, hail, rain and wind-storm began on Friday night, and continued, with little intermission, until Saturday, at midnight. The snow, which averaged nearly a foot in depth, blocked up the railroads leading out of the City, retarding the movements of passengers and mails, and rendered necessary the employment of extra hands and the abundant use of salt to clear the tracks of the City railroads and allow the passage of the cars. The ferry-boats were seriously delayed, and as late as yesterday afternoon those which run to Hamilton-avenue and Atlantic-street were making their trips very irregularly, in consequence of the masses of ice which were driven into the slips by the high winds. Outward bound vessels, including the Southern steamers, delayed their departure until yesterday morning. Those coming into the Harbor found great difficulty in reaching their piers. The *De Soto* and *Nashville* were obliged to have the assistance of a steam-tug, and the schooner *Eleanor B. Cornwell*, while beating up from Quarantine, was carried ashore on Governor's Island. She was afterwards towed off by the steam-tug *Satellite*. The pilot-boats *Moses H. Grinnell*, No. 1, and *Washington*, No. 4, which came up to the City yesterday afternoon, report that the gale was very severe outside.

A REMARKABLE WILL.—The will of Mr. JOHN ROSE, a retired merchant of this City, whose decease was announced some weeks ago, makes a conditional bequest of $300,000 to the City of New-York, for the education in agriculture of indigent white children. The condition is that a corresponding sum should be appropriated by the City, or raised by charitable contributions, for the purchase and support of a farm in the neighborhood of New-York, to be devoted to the education and training to agricultural pursuits of pauper children. If this purpose be not carried out the $300,000 goes to the American Colonization Society, for the deportation and support of free blacks in Liberia. The decedent was a bachelor, and a bachelor brother of large wealth is constituted his sole executor, with the remainder of his estate, about $550,000, placed in his charge for benevolent and charitable distribution. The only personal bequests are a gift of $20,000 to his xecutor and $12,000 to another brother, now advanced in years. The whole value of the estate, principally in productive stocks, is reckoned at $880,000. The foundation of this large wealth was laid in one of the Southern cities.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN FROM IRELAND.—Rev. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS, whose ministerial course in the Irish Evangelical Church has excited considerable attention because of his erratic disregard of sectarian approval, patronage, or claims, delivered three addresses in this city yesterday; the first in the morning in Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S Church (Presbyterian) in Fourteenth-street, the second at the afternoon service in Rev. Dr. GILLETTE'S Church, (Baptist,) in West Twenty-third-street, the third in the Cooper Institute, (miscellaneous,) in the evening. The latter place was crowded to excess. Many of the audience were obliged, for want of seats, to stand, and not a few retired. The platform was thronged, and among those who were favored with places there were gentlemen of recognized influence in their various vocations, whether lay or clerical. Mr. GUINNESS is a young man, probably not over thirty-five. He has a deep, resonant, well-modulated voice, a good delivery, and a most sensational style. His discourse last evening was purely theological—neither locally allusive nor polemical. He descanted on the beneficence of the Redemption and the glory of Christ.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—CHARLES JACKSON, mate of the ship *Yorkshire*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street, on Saturday fell through the hatchway to the hold, and injured his spine. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 231 Jay-street, where he lies in a critical condition.... BRIDGET CORR, residing at No. 22 West Twenty-sixth-street, while passing through Hammond-street, slipped on the ice, and falling heavily to the sidewalk, broke one of her legs above the ankle, so that the bones protruded through the flesh. She was removed to the New-York Hospital.

....DENNIS HENNESSEY, a lad 12 years of age, employed in the steam cotton-press establishment, No. 48 Water-street, was caught in the machinery on Saturday, and had one of his legs fractured in two places. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT S. COLLINS.—The funeral of ROBERT S. COLLINS, who died on Tuesday last in consequence of a fall in the street, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 37 Lispenard-street. It was very numerously attended. Mr. COLLINS was one of the most active and best known professional politicians in the City or State. He held a position in the Custom-House during the administration of President TAYLOR, and subsequently in office in the Street Department under JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, and at the time of his death was attached to the Tax Commissioners Office. He was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and four children in straightened circumstances.

AN EDITOR ROBBED.—Mr. GEORGE WILKES, Editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, by the *City of Washington*, intending to be present at the Derby Races and the great fight for the Championship. During the delay of the steamer, in consequence of the storm, his stateroom was entered, his trunks broken open, and his money and a considerable part of his wardrobe stolen. Fortunately, the delay enabled him to repair his losses, and he made good his departure.

DEATH OF THE DAUGHTER OF JAS. STEPHENS.—ISABELLA JANE, the only daughter of JAMES STEPHENS, who was executed a few days ago, died on Saturday. She was nine years of age, and was an only child. The circumstances of her father's death are said to have weighed heavily on her mind, and to have caused a depression which probably induced the fever that terminated in her death. She is to be buried in the same grave where her mother once rested, and where her father now lies.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church in Grand-street last evening, at which Rev. W. I. MORRISON, who, with his wife, is about to depart as a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church to China, delivered a farewell address. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON. It was a very interesting occasion, and drew together a large and interested congregation.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *City of Washington*, (Br.,) which was to have left on Saturday, for Liverpool *viâ* Queenstown, was detained at her dock on account of the severe storm, and did not leave until yesterday morning. She carried out twenty-four cabin, and one hundred and fifty steerage passengers, and $86,000 in specie.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Mr. ROBERT EDMUNDSON, a gentleman from New-Haven, attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday night, at the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-street, by taking a large dose of laudanum. The Police removed him to the Hospital. The motive that prompted the act is not known.

GRACE GREENWOOD, the authoress, will deliver her lecture on "The Heroic in Common Life," at Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S church, to-morrow evening. This lecture has been received with great favor in other cities.

Coroners' Inquests.

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE INTOXICATED.

JOHNSTON EWING, a young man employed in the hide-cleaning establishment of Mr. THOMAS SMULLEN, in Thirty-ninth-street, near the North River, on Thursday night, while grossly intoxicated, lay down near the furnace in the building. In the morning he was found quite dead, with marks of severe burns on his back, abdomen and thighs, and from the fact that his clothes were but slightly injured by the fire, it is inferred that he must have divested himself of them before he received his injuries, and afterwards have put them on again, the attack of *delirium tremens*, under which he was probably laboring, rendering him insensible to pain. Three persons who slept in the building heard him muttering to himself during the night. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received" was rendered.

DEATH FROM INHALING COAL GAS.

On Saturday evening, JAMES G. BUDD, second mate of the steamship *Robert Lowe*, lying at the foot of Dey-street, went on board the vessel while partially intoxicated, and made a fire of Newcastle coal in a furnace which he placed in his stateroom. The room was badly ventilated, and it is believed that the gas from the furnace suffocated him. He was found sitting in his chair quite dead yesterday morning. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A German, named JOSEPH LEHMAN, while walking in Grand-street last evening, suddenly fell and expired, as is supposed from disease of the heart. His body was taken in charge by the Police, to await an inquest.

Tenement Houses, and How to Build Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Shocking to our sensibilities as were the recent disasters by fire in Division and Elm-streets, the surprise is not that they occurred, but that similar calamities are not more frequent in this City. Such is the construction of most of our tenement-houses, that in case of fire, as great or even greater destruction of human life may be reasonably expected. And as the danger of a repetition of such catastrophes by casualty or carelessness is proportioned to the number of families in each building, how fearful is the risk incurred by the occupants! The statistics on the subject show that there are in this City more than 2,000 of these houses, each containing from ten to ninety families; and according to the testimony before the Coroner's jury, in the Elm-street investigation, they are mostly constructed like WARING'S, having no better means of egress than a narrow wooden staircase, which would, by first taking fire, render escape from a horrible death impossible. The midnight alarm may awaken the sleeping inmates of these wretchedly defective dwellings to the kindling of their own funeral pyre.

But for the charred, blackened, and mangled corpses of a score of innocent victims, it would appear incredible that the erection of a single house constructed like those in question, would be tolerated in this City,—much less that hundreds and thousands of them should exist, to imperil the lives of our citizens, and to disgrace our humanity and civilization.

There is little risk in affirming that no such catastrophe could occur in European cities. Many houses of this class were visited by the writer, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, in 1857. The tenement houses there are generally under governmental surveillance, and those of recent erection were mostly fire-proof. Shortly after leaving Edinburgh, a very destructive conflagration broke out in the extremely high buildings among the wynds of the Cannon Gate, which were crowded with the poorer classes of the population; but such was their construction, that not a single life was sacrificed.

In the improved construction of dwellings for the laboring classes in England, to which great attention is now given, the subject of rendering the buildings fire-proof has received much consideration, and the plan extensively adopted not only secures this important object, but prevents at the same time communication of sound and the percolation of water between the floors. This is often effected by arching the floors and roofs with hollow bricks, slightly wedge-shaped, set in Portland cement, the rise of the arches being from three-fourths to one inch per foot on the span. The arrangements are such as to render the floor and roof arches a continued series of abutments to each other, excepting at the extremities, where they are tied in with inch iron rods, secured to stone or cast-iron springers. It is stated that the extra cost of the fire-proof construction, beyond that with the ordinary combustible material, did not exceed one per cent.

Among the many tenement houses in this City visited by the writer, he knows but one, where, in case of fire, the Elm-street tragedy may not be re-enacted with fearful aggravations—that is the "Working Men's Home," or lodging-house. This building is a parallelogram, extending through from Mott-street to Elizabeth-street, having a front on each of 53 feet, and a depth of 188 feet. It is built of brick, six stories high, exclusive of the cellar. Every part of the building is constructed in the most substantial manner, the walls being 18 inches thick. At intervals of 28 feet, or including two suites of rooms, brick walls are carried from the foundation to the roof. The *staircases are iron*, broad, and of easy ingress and egress. The halls are spacious and extend the length of the building, and being constructed with iron beams, brick arches and blue flagging, are *fire-proof*, and for all practical purposes, covered passageways or streets, which may be washed with no more injury to the building than the washing of the street sidewalks. The building is as nearly fire-proof, and as well protected against damage or accident by fire, as ingenuity can well devise.

This building was designed by the philanthropic projecters to show the practicability of providing comfortable, well-ventilated tenements, secure against fire, and supplied with most modern conveniences, at a price within the means of the laboring classes. But it has been erected five years without an imitator.

The improvement of the dwellings of the industrial classes has long been a prominent object with the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." Their defective character has often been commented on in its reports; also by the Press, by Legislative Committees, and the friends of humanity in this and other cities. But after all that has been said and written on the evils of our tenement system, not one radical improvement has been effected or even attempted. And yet the experience of the past has not been without its benefits. Besides drawing the attention of humane, thinking men to the subject, and creating a sounder public sentiment, it has demonstrated the futility of mere philanthropic effort or moral suasion to effect the desired reforms. If property-holders are so utterly reckless of the comfort, morals, health and life of others, and of the interests of the community, as to persist, as they have hitherto done, in erecting and letting such defective tenements, despite the knowledge possessed of their dangerous character, the Legislature should interpose for the protection of the occupants. The law-making power must be evoked to enact and enforce such regulations as the nature and extent of this great evil require.

R. M. HARTLEY.

The Rebellion at Kenyon College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many misstatements have appeared in regard to the "rebellion" at Kenyon College, we deem it but justice that the circumstances should be laid before the public as they are.

On the evening of Jan. 30, a concert was held for the benefit of one of the literary societies, which was attended, with permission of the Faculty, by the classes generally. Many members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, seeing the impossibility of preparing for the 8 o'clock recitation the following morning, thoughtlessly passed a resolution to absent themselves from the same. That this was "customary," or that it had ever been done before by these classes, is false. Upon Tuesday the Faculty presented for their signature a pledge, of which the following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Sophomore (or Freshman) Class, hereby express their regret at the Class combination entered into yesterday not to attend recitation this morning, and we hereby pledge our honor as students to make up the omitted recitation, and recite it at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday next; and also that, during our future connection with this institution, we will refuse to encourage, or enter into, any combination, Class or otherwise, the object of which shall be to evade, disobey, or resist any law or regulation of the College authorities.

KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER, O., Jan. 31, 1860."

This, the classes refused to sign; but they passed a series of resolutions, in which they expressed regret at their refusal to attend recitation, and offered to recite, during recreation hours, the omitted lessons. This was not enough. Signature, or dismission, was the alternative, and as the majority of both classes refused to sign, their connection with the College was severed without further ceremony. These are the plain facts of the case, stated without exaggeration or prejudice. Reports have been circulated that "similar violations of College law were becoming frequent;" and again, that "the classes were dismissed for refusal to attend recitation." Both these statements we pronounce, unhesitatingly and unequivocally, false. As to the justice of the course pursued by Faculty and students, we say nothing. We wish the matter placed in its true light before the public, and are content to await their decision.

Yours, JUSTITIA.

Hanging in General and Hanging Mrs. Hartung in Particular.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

In your issue of to-day I read with much gratification an article in relation to the views of the Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, as expressed in the columns of that paper yesterday, regarding the execution of Mrs. HARTUNG, and I am glad to find the TIMES uttering sentiments more in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, instead of advocating that relic of barbarism which the Editor of the *Courier* is so urgent to have enforced.

With my poor comprehension, I cannot, "for the life of me," understand how it is that men in this day and generation, and more especially those professing to be followers of the meek and lowly "Man of Nazareth," can for an instant reconcile with ideas of propriety or consistency the deliberate choking to death of an erring human being, even admitting guilt.

In the present case, it is by no means *clear* that the prisoner is guilty of the crime charged to her, and I venture to state, unqualifiedly, that no *real* Christian *can* wish the sentence to be carried into execution.

Too often have the innocent suffered for the crimes of the guilty, and whether this is or not the case in the present instance, no good can come from this barbarian practice; and the opinion is fast gaining ground that it is quite time to have it expunged from the statutes of a civilized and enlightened people.

I hope to find the TIMES always ready to denounce and counteract such heathen ideas as were promulgated yesterday by the *Courier and Enquirer*.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.

GENTLEMEN: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st, occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. New-York.

Bartholf's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Anniversary Concert!!!—THE SABBATH-SCHOOL belonging to the Norfolk-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Stanton-st.,) will give an Anniversary Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, for the benefit of the School. The exercises will consist in singing and speaking by the children, assisted by the "Tremaine Family" and six Sunday-School Vocalists, under the direction of HORACE WATERS, Esq. Doors opened at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; can be had at the parsonage and at the door.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver Plate, &c. Depot No. 68 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No. 448 Broome-st.

J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

MARRIED.

LAWSON—WALKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, LEWIS H. LAWSON to Miss ANNIE A. WALKER, daughter of the late Thos. Walker, all of this City.

PATTERSON.—PRINGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Flatlands, L. I., JOHN H. PATTERSON, of Middletown, N. J., to MARGARET D., daughter of the late John Pringle, of New-York.

WORTHINGTON—HOWELL.—In Canandaigua, on Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Mr. Daggett, D. D., W. WATSON WORTHINGTON, of Cincinnati, to MARY OLMSTED, daughter of Alexander H. Howell.

DIED.

ADEE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 18, JANNETTE GRAY, only daughter of Charles T. and Mary G. Adee, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 99 West 42d st.

DUNHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 19, suddenly, at No. 11 Elm-st., A. C. DUNHAM, aged 55 years.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Deceased had been carrier for the *Herald* and *Home Journal*.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

GRISWOLD.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, DANIEL S. GRISWOLD, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, C. E. Griswold, No. 327 West 22d st.

WORAM.—In this City, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Stryker, Mrs. SARAH WORAM, widow of the late Wm. Woram, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her son-in law, Mr. E. V. Haughwout, No. 100 East 21st-st., on Monday next, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 18, MARIA AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of Charles Valentine, and third daughter of James D. M. Mann, Esq., of consumption of the lungs, in her 26th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 229 6th av., corner 28th st., THIS (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LINSLY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, ANNIE STERLE, youngest daughter of Jared and Catharine B. Linsly, aged 3 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of Dr. Linsly, No. 23 Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 20.

VELASQUES.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARIANO VELASQUES DE LA CADENA, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son in law, Francisco Arroy, and the Faculty of Columbia College, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock.

HERDER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARY E., wife of Abraham Herder.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 79 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

HALLIBURTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 16, in the 18th year of her age, MARY PETERS, eldest daughter of the late James P. Halliburton, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Bowne, No. 143 Washington-st., corner of High-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Feb. 18, Mrs. JULIA ANN, wife of the late Charles W. Lewis, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. Whitehouse, No. 165 3d

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 109 East 21st-st., the brown-stone English basement house now occupied by the subscriber, being 20 feet by 60 feet. The property is in the very best order. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Possession may be had before May 1. Also, the house adjoining, No. 102, on the same terms. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and 1½ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-houses, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered, being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL DEMEN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
BINGLE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 2-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 123 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 80. feet—lot 26 by 133 feet, 6 inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,250. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 28 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Railroad grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $400. Terms easy on both. E. C. EMBREE, No. 87 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Ainger place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four story English basement brown-stone house, 43 West 36th st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 125 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOPPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold as a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, with furniture if desired, all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, west of Lexington av., on 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park; lot 26 feet by half the block; house is three rooms deep, (80 feet,) on first and second floors, and has every modern convenience; will be rented, furnished, for $2 000 a year, or furnished for $3,000. Inquire at No. 37 Water-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock. If sold, $20,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built three story brown-stone dwelling-house, with two lots of ground, together with a stable, on 84th-st., near 9th-av., within one block of Central Park. It will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to WM. D. MALTBIE, No. 129 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NEW, HIGH-basement brick house on West 44th-st. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Also two brick houses in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale or exchange for a small farm in the vicinity of the City. Apply at H. G. LAWRENCE'S Book-store, No. 1 Vesey-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; carriage attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome three-story and basement brick house No. 405 Pacific, near Bond-st., replete with every convenience, and in good order; in a first-class neighborhood. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Office, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. J. C. HART.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house, and lot, No. 303 Henry-st., in perfect order and handsomely finished for owner's use, lot 20x76; can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45, WITH STABLE AND 8 lots, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn; house with modern improvements; grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. E. B SMITH, No. 234 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 21 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet by 60, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 19th-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 18th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway, Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 26x50; lot 25x90. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,000. Apply to E. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or W. R. WOOD, No. 208 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MODERATE-SIZED house, (lot 25x98,) No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. For price and permit to see the house apply to the owner, No. 32 Pine-st., office No. 6, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT corner of Canal and Renwick sts. First rate stand for wholesale grocer or flour store. Rent $1,200. Price $15,000, or with the adjoining building, making 54 feet on Canal-st., $25,000. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 267 Canal-st.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND GROCERS.—FOR SALE—The corner of 42d-st. and 9th-av., the first class four-story house and lot, with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap; most of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Inquire at No. 459 8th-av., of W. H. McCORMACK.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 35x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall furnishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STOries, attic and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., southeast corner 39th-st., No. 183, a three-story brown stone front house, 24x50 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., or at No. 99 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 97 Laurens-st., together with the business—being an old established feed business; this is an opportunity that seldom offers to any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms made known by calling upon GILMAN & CONOVER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE front, three stories high, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work; located on Lexington-av. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MERcer-st., Nos. 131 and 133, near Prince, building five years old; substantial and in good order; now used as a manufactory.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 59 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND 80 FEET 10 inches in front, running through from Mott to Mulberry-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 21x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings including steam engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the depôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE.—FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 56 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, lot 98 ft. 6 in. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner will leave the City. Most of the purchase money can remain. Apply on the premises. The Spanish lady who saw it is requested to send her address.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 122 East 32d-st., 18.9x50 feet; lot half the block; in excellent order and fine neighborhood; has all the modern improvements; very convenient to cars and stages; price low and terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, between 11 and 4 o'clock, or of H. J. & F. HAWS, Bank State of New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADison-square, in 22d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture; and from a prompt purchaser will take $13,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,519 Post-office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., midway between Madison and 4th avs., one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH CARRIAGE-house, for sale, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., at Carmansville; contains gas, hot and cold water; grounds well laid out; fine view of the river; five minutes' walk from depôt; 12 trains a day; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 38th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL 3-STORY BRICK COTtage house, No. 225 9th-st., size of house about 17 by 42, lot 98, and replete with every modern improvement. Price $6,000. Apply to W. L. CORTELYOU, No. 134 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR a City residence, a farm of 40 acres, house, two barns, &c., in East Chester village, within 16 miles of the City Hall. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 11 Wall-st.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY would sell or exchange a very valuable and productive piece of property, for good securities, bonds or mortgages. Address G. L., care R. L. Foster, Box No. 107 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOBB.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, A NEAT AND convenient two-story and attic frame house, pleasantly located on Washington-av., about five minutes' walk from the depôt. The place is in good order, with sufficient land for a garden, and has a choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, currants, gooseberry and thaspberry bushes; a superior well water, but a few steps from the back door, good cistern and soft water brought into kitchen. The house contains 8 rooms with good cellar and attic, has good closets and is in thorough repair throughout. This property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well set with grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit-trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; also many fine ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE—TO LEASE FOR TWO years—a furnished house and 2 acres of land The proprietor, being about to leave the country, wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground, and surrounded by fruit, forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage house, with the recent improvements; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms, for the whole, $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st., in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about 3 acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS—A furnished house and two acres. The proprietor being about to leave the country wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground, and surrounded by fruit forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage-house, with the recent improvements; attached is a good kitchen garden with the usual small fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms for the whole $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Village of Greenwich, Conn., and about 29 miles from the City of New-York, a first-class, new two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, 28x34, with a two-story wing, 18x31; carriage-house and stables and large garden, with about one acre of land, beautifully situated near the Sound, convenient to churches and schools, and a short distance from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat-landing. Apply to MARK BANKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., or at the Smithsonian Hotel, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tebby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 240th and 241st sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VANNEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELY'S NECK—One hour's ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, a half a mile from Mamaroneck Depôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET.—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn., for two years, a new stone house, in complete repair, with fifteen rooms, furnished; together with stone stable, large garden and six acres of land under high cultivation. Situation, 1½ miles from Railroad Station; and unrivaled for beauty as well as health. For terms, &c., address CLUNY, Box 107, Times Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR CASH.—One acre, fronting on three streets, in the beautiful village of Fordham, only twelve miles from the City Hall. House 40 by 34 and extension, with modern improvements; grounds handsomely embellished. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 68 Williamst., or to DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—TWO DEsirable country residences, near the railroad depôt, with one or more acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—FROM 20 TO 50 acres of good land, in a healthy location, with comfortable dwelling, &c., at a moderate price, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey preferred. Address Box No. 124, Jersey City Post-office.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A Gothic cottage residence, in perfect order, and farm of 20 acres choice fruit, &c., very low to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one-acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE.—1 000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, with house and barn, for sale on Long Island, having a half mile front on the Long Island Railroad, possessing peculiar advantages for the cultivation of grass and grain. A portion of it well adapted to the growth of cranberries. Water abundant and pure; 64 miles distant from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A FARM OF 40 acres, an hour's ride from the City, and mile from depôt. Trains stop 8 times per day. Healthy, well located, with house, fruit, &c. Price $3,500; terms easy. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st. P. S.—A large safe, the best make, nearly new, for sale cheap.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—80 miles from Brooklyn, of 30 acres; also, six lots at Green Point. The above will be sold low or exchanged for improved City property or for a large farm near the City. Inquire at No. 321 Grand st., New-York.

A SMALL FARM OR VILLAGE PROPERTY wanted near by or in the West. The advertiser having a well-located two story modern brick dwelling, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, would exchange for a small Western property. Cash and mortgage. Apply at No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Room No. 9.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM May next, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. J F. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st., fronting Union-square, and near Broadway, being about 46 feet front. The house is a very large and elegant one, having cost about $90,000 to build. The premises are suited for a large gentlemen's club-house, or an elegant private boarding house. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, WITH the modern improvements: The two-story brown-stone house No. 92 West 47th-st.—$600; the large three-story house northwest corner Bleecker and Bank sts.—$850; three-story house No. 174 West 21st-st.—$800; three-story house No. 188 West 26th-st.—$650; three-story house No. 117 9th-av.—$600; three-story house No. 191 West 15th st.—$600; three-story house No. 278 West 19th-st.—$550; three-story house No. 217 West 24th-st.—$550. The above are all high-stoop houses. Also, a fine English basement brown-stone house in West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—$750; a fine high stoop house in Christopher-st.—$550; also, one in Bedford-st.—$500; four-story English basement house No. 315 West 22d-st.—$700; also, a large store and house in 8th-av., near 14th-st.—$1,000. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY.—From 1st May, 2 of that fine block of houses 507 of Murray Hill in 2d-av., between 57th and 58th sts., Nos. 623 and 625. They are brick fronts, 3 stories high, with brown-stone basements, high stoops, counter cellars, sandy and dry; replete with every convenience of the best modern houses, such as saloon parlors and dining-rooms, with statuary marble mantels, marble mantels throughout; also, baths, copper boilers and range. Rent only $600. These houses are built about 3 years, and will be put in perfect order, painted, &c., to a good tenant. Merchants or others doing business on the east side of Peck-slip, or other parts of the City, will find no inconvenience, as the 2d-av. cars pass every 3 or 4 minutes, and 3d-av. every 2 minutes from Astor House to 37th or 38th sts. Apply at the residence of the owner, No. 141 West 51th-st., 2d house west of 6th-av., from 2 to 4 or from 6 to 9 P. M.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE OR LET.—The second story of No. 62, over Wells, Fargo & Co., 110 feet deep to New-st., formerly occupied as the Bank Clearing-house. Several desirable offices on the third floor, and a very large room in front on the fourth floor, at a very low rent. Also, the whole or part of No. 240 Broadway, for a term of years, or a new building will be erected suitable for a bank, insurance companies' and lawyers' offices. Apply to SAML. A. WILLOUGHBY, No. 52 Broadway, or St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE FITTED UP in the best style, with glass cases, black walnut counters, and fixtures complete for dry goods, millinery and fancy goods, in the flourishing town of Yonkers, on the Hudson. A desirable location for doing a good business. If desired, a general assortment of millinery and fancy goods can be had with the store on easy terms, at a great reduction from cost. For particulars, apply to J. R. SPELMAN & SON, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Roebling and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-story and basement Banking Building, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, being one of the best business locations to be found in the City—will be let, the whole or in parts, or will be converted into a store, if desired. For particulars, apply at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE BRICK MANUFACTORY, NOS. 353 and 355 West 24th st., suitable for a foundry and machine shop, or for other purposes, together with steam engine, boiler, shaft ng, &c., all in perfect order and rent cheap. Key to see the premises at Mr. HARRISON'S, opposite. For further particulars, apply at No. 149 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS FREE-stone front house in South Brooklyn, for two years from May next; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and will be rented at a fair price to a responsible family who will pay promptly and take proper care of the premises. Address HOME, Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES.—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 in. front by 66 feet deep; excellent basements under the whole; all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front; very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from the 1st of May next. Apply to the occupants.

BROOKLYN LOTS TO LEASE.—18 LOTS, with wharf fronting the Gowanus Canal, 185 feet east side, suitable for a lumber or coal yard; has a brick stable on the premises. Will be let for a term of years. Apply to DANIEL CURTIS, No. 36 Beaver-st., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORy and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water-closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms, with gas, to a small, quiet family of two or three grown persons; location desirable. To a good tenant would be let low. Possession May 1. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET, and furniture for sale, near 14th-st. and 5th-av., four stories high, basement, in complete order—furniture nearly new. Possession April 1 if desired. SAMUEL BERMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway; DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 125 Mercer-st. Good location for a hotel or light manufacturing business. Rent low to a good tenant and possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story house, No. 37 East 11th st., containing all the modern improvements; has new mirrors, which may remain if the tenants desire. Apply at No. 35, next door, or at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a pianoforte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The dwelling part of the building No. 747 Broadway. There is a large back building covering the whole lot, and the premises are very desirable for a large millinery, lace, or other business purposes, connected with a residence for a family.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, THE premises known as Pewter Mug, situated in Frankfort-st., in rear of Tammany Hall, 28 feet front and rear by 114 feet deep. For particulars, apply to M.E. COWN, No. 263 Henry-st., or JAS. H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE house and lot, with stable, &c., No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, with superior advantages for light, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR DWELLING OR business purposes, the house and lot, with stable, &c., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 618 Broadway, of G. W. FARNHAM, or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH three lots of ground, corner of De Kalb and Throop avs., Brooklyn; has finished attic and gas; rent, $350. Apply to WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewellers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE IN TWENTIETH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., suitable for livery purposes. Will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to JOHN FOSTER, 149 East 18th st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 220 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 20 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing. No. 218 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILBOOLEY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW THREE-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway; size 17 by 40; rent $700 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x80 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four story building No. 11 Park-row. The premises will be altered to suit a good and responsible tenant. Apply to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 43x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL-st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 103 WILLIAM-STREET between John-st. and Maiden-lane, will be let or leased advantageously to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE 2D, 3D and 4th floors, suitable for the furniture or any light fancy business. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., north side, a lot 125 feet deep by 25 feet width; very suitable for a stable Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year end'g Jan. 31, 1860.
OFFICE, NO. 34 BROADWAY.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1859		$5,386,033 42
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,056,464 96	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,445,982 97
Total		$6,834,016 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,994 42	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,029 97	
Paid Annuities	6,085 42	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 37	
Paid Commissions	43,984 75	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	65,016 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$882,866 89	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1858 and 1859, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	27,431 07—	631,939 19
Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,086,554 93	
United State Stock	320,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 04	
Due from Agents	16,934 60—	5,613,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,921 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$32,875 090 00
Amount issued during the year		5,346,326 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,159 00	35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,183	
Of which for short term	350	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	93—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, Wm. Moore, Joseph Blunt, Rob. H. McCurdy, Isaac C. Pearson, John R. Swift, Wm. J. Bunker, William Betts, John P. Yelverton, John Wadsworth, Alfred Edwards, A. W. Bradford, John M. Stuart, George R. Clark, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Sam'l M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown, Richard Patrick, Wm. H. Popham, Lycur. Edgerton, Ezra Wheeler, Cephas H. Norton, Millard Fillmore, Sam'l D. Babcock, Hamlin Blake, David Hoadley, Henry A. Smythe Wm. V. Brady, W. B. Dodge, George S. Coe, Wm. H. Strong, Nathan'l Hayden, Wm. M. Vermilye, John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec. 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff-st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the first day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting. CHARLES MOSES,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HUGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., } No. 402 4 h-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND, D. GODFREY GUNTHER, EUGENE S. BALLIN, EDWARD HAIGHT, HERMANN MARCUSE, THOMAS ACHELIS, EDWARD SCHELL, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY, JOSEPH NOBLE, JOHN N. SCOTT, JAMES ROY, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $23,800 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
H. P. KIDDER, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 1 1860.

NOTICE.—BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE Bank of America on MONDAY, 20th inst., (and remain open for four days only,) for subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Branch at Brunswick. Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such per ds as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year. Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
A. JOHNSON, President.
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, Mo.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1860. Branch at Brunswick.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 373 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO., DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, } Corner 33-av. and 25th-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, pash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) Feb. 20, at half-past 12 o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

REGULAR SALE.

50 shs. St. Nicholas Bank		50 shs. Bank of Sing Sing	
10 shs. Bk. of Commonw'lth		50 shs. Mech. & Trad. Bk.	
25 shs. Am. Exchange Bk.		66 shs. Union Bank	
2 shs. Academy of Music		730 shs. Gr. W. M. Is. S. of 1859.	
40 shs. Lenox Ins		100 Bowery Ins.	
40 shs. Beekman Ins.		20 shs. Merchants' Ins.	
100 shs. N. J. R. & T. Co.		50 shs. Fireman's F. Ins.	
30 shs. Columbian Ma. Ins.		100 shs. Gt. West'n M. Ins.	
30 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.		75 shs. Manhattan Ins.	
100 shs. Knickerb'ker Ice Co.		200 shs. Fireman's F. Ins.	
5 shs Knickerb'ker S. Co.		100 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	
100 shs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.		100 shs. Columbia Ins.	

A chattel mortgage for $450 made by A. E. Sedgwick on ten horses due May 1 1860.
$2,000 Pittsburgh City 6 P cent Bonds.
$6 000 Missouri State 6 P cent Bonds.
$1 000 Minnesota State 7 per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
$80 000 United States inscribed 6 per cent. Stock of 1874.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 23. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FARM AT SING SING AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
The valuable place known as the Kipp Farm, one mile east of the depôt, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. McLeod, Williams, Stratton and Horton, containing 116 acres. There is a large dwelling-house, barn, and all necessary out buildings on the premises, and one of the most eligible building sites south of the Highlands.
Terms and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER
Will sell on Feb. 21,
BROADWAY PROPERTY, NO. 910.
This will be positively sold. The ground is 24 feet on Broadway, 130 feet on north line, and 113.10 feet on south. The building is on the grade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elizabeth Eckert, deceased.
WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 75 feet west of Church-st; lot, 25.4 x 100 feet.
WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25.3½ x 100 feet.
WILLIAM ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 231 William-st. west side, 100 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 58 feet 3 in ches on southerly side, and 87 feet 6 inches on northerly side.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, A. M., the farm late of Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 151 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New-Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULIE,
Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE OF A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX VALUABLE LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb 21, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a two-story and basement frame house, 23x38 feet, filled in with brick between the partitions, with marble mantels, hot and cold water, gas, bath, range, &c. The house is four years old and in perfect order. The yard is well supplied with fruit and shade trees, grape-vines, &c., and walks flagged. Stages pass the door. The property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. It is within 10 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt. Maps, &c., can be obtained of the Auctioneer, or at the office of EDWARD P. CLARK, No. 128 Broadway, N.Y., (American Exchange Bank Building.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, three three-story brick houses with basement and sub-cellars, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., south side, between Lexington and 3d avs.; houses each 16.8 x 38 feet, and built by days' work. No. 88 contains bath, Croton and gas throughout; Nos. 90 and 92 contain gas throughout, and Croton in basements and sub-cellars. The gas chandeliers and fixtures go with the houses. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOT ON ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot of land on the northerly side of 11th-st., 35 feet 9 inches west of Broadway, being 27 feet wide by 105 feet 3 inches deep. The sale will be positive. 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. WITTER, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTER'S WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of two houses—Sofas, rocking, easy and other chairs, pier and other glasses, elegant tapestry, three-ply, and other carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and other bureaus, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc. Also, the gas-fixtures, chandeliers, bracaets, etc.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Feb 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL PAINTINGS ON MONDAY, TUESDAY WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, at the store No. 494 Broadway; about 200 fine subjects, landscapes, figure, fruit, and historical pieces. This is one of the most attractive and beautiful collections ever offered on Broadway. Exhibition free.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA GLASS AND Earthenware, a large and choice stock, just from ship, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Also, best Yellow and Rockingham, Liverpool ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold annexed.
HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at its office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Feallasses and Mattresses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1826.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE —Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 496 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 86 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 20 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 8:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M.
Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:20 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of Chambers-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M. and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, &QUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M., 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M., 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6¾ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28, 7½ A. M.; 29 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st, Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States, for drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt.
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $280, $300, $320, $375, $406.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABRECURTTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OACKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte and stool for sale at a great bargain at the dwelling, No. 676 4-av., near 40th-st.; is richly finished, with round corners and scollop keys, overstrung bass, full rich tone; best City makers; fully warranted; made to order; cost $375, price $265; in use two months; is without spot or blemish. N. B.—Has box for shipping, and a dead bargain will be given to a cash buyer. Can be fully examined day or evening, for three days.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

$170.—PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A round-corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame, and all modern improvements; very little used, $170; one round-corner 6¾-octave, $145; one 6¾-octave, $140. Melodeons at cost.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 356 Broadway, near 11th-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 422 Broome-st

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WERRE, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, No. 107 East 13th-st. invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST DESIRES A SITUation; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,970 New-York Post office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of CARPENTER & VANDERVOORT, house carpenters, No. 7 Frankfort-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business of the firm will be settled by LOUIS CARPENTER at the above place.
LEWIS CARPENTER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1860. CHAS. I. VANDERVOORT,

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL
OLD LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
8 GULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. S. PEARSON, Commander,
for ASPINWALL, direct, and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,
and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves

A Sharp Letter.

LEGISLATURE.

GOV. HICKS, OF MARYLAND, IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Some days ago, the Maryland House of Delegates appointed a Committee to calculate Governor HICKS's full salary, and prosecute it to the course. I as an indication to the popularity of the course. I tendance and the attention will certainly not lessen. topics are to be brought forward by new men, with a sweep unprecedented, which, without this aid, would have been unprofitable, has nearly produced this result. He stated that more than 300 persons from out of New-Haven, besides many letters of the town, have been present during the whole or a portion of the session. Most of these are practical lawyers, interested in the department of another, is upon his election to the House of Yesterday I counted 60 persons taking notes.

The subjects appointed for next week are nearly all connected with stock breeding, including the rearing of cattle, and the training of horses; in short, what would be considered, I suppose, in the agricultural Zoological Gardens of Europe, under the general title of Cæsarius Magnus. Mr. CLAY, who is now in the city, will be present at the meeting, and one on Tuesday morning. The delay is for the purpose of his being present at the meeting, and one on Thursday evening, but the meeting will be held at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

James McClure was on Saturday committed to prison by Justice STEARNS, on a charge of having stolen $10,000,000. The Customs receipts into the Sub-Treasury the past week, in the absence of the active disbursements of the Government, have placed the balance in the New-York office, for the first time we believe since the crisis of 1857, above $10,000,000. The receipts into the Sub-Treasury, for the week ending the 1st inst., were $21,239,000, and at other ports (estimated) of $3,500,000. The Customs receipts into the Sub-Treasury on Saturday by Custom-House Messenger were $1,000,000, and the balance in the New-York office, for the week, $10,500,000. The Customs receipts into the Sub-Treasury the past week, in the absence of the active disbursements of the Government, have placed the balance in the New-York office, for the first time since 1857, above $10,000,000. On arriving in this City, with his wife, Mr. Zehner was carried by a hackman, as he alleges, to the house kept by Dunlap, in Cedar-street. He hotel sent him, accordingly, to Duffy's, as he only thought he was doing Mr. ZEHNER a favor. He selected a quiet room, and after supper went to bed. Duffy's clerk was also lodged in the house, and in the night he stole from Mr. ZEHNER's pocket a pocket-book containing $1,000 in money, a check for $300, and a number of valuable papers. Mr. ZEHNER has since been in search of the thief, and has succeeded in tracing him to Duffy's, as the only genuine Californian ticket-office in the City. John Ellis, Duffy's clerk, was also lodged and committed to answer at the present session, but was discharged by Mr. James Atkinson, it is alleged, took advantage of the temporary absence of the driver of a hackney coach, which belonged to Mr. Atkinson, and, appropriating it to their own use, drove from the Hudson River Railroad depot to a distant part of the City, where they were captured by officers Lemor and Parish, who had been sent in pursuit.

HISTORY HIS APARTMENT.

Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, was called, on Saturday night, to arrest a man who had taken possession of a room in the boarding-house No. 44 Franklin-street. The rightful occupant, on attempting to enter the apartment, found the door locked on the inside, and finally, when an entrance had been effected, found the room empty. The bed had been disturbed, and a number of articles of clothing, &c., were missing. Officer Jourdan, on the last voyage of the ship from this port to Liverpool, Dowie is said to have been cruel and tyrannical toward the crew, and Humphreys having been beaten severely by him, sought refuge in the rigging to escape further violence. At this he became still more enraged, and setting the boatswain's rattan to work, beat Humphreys severely.